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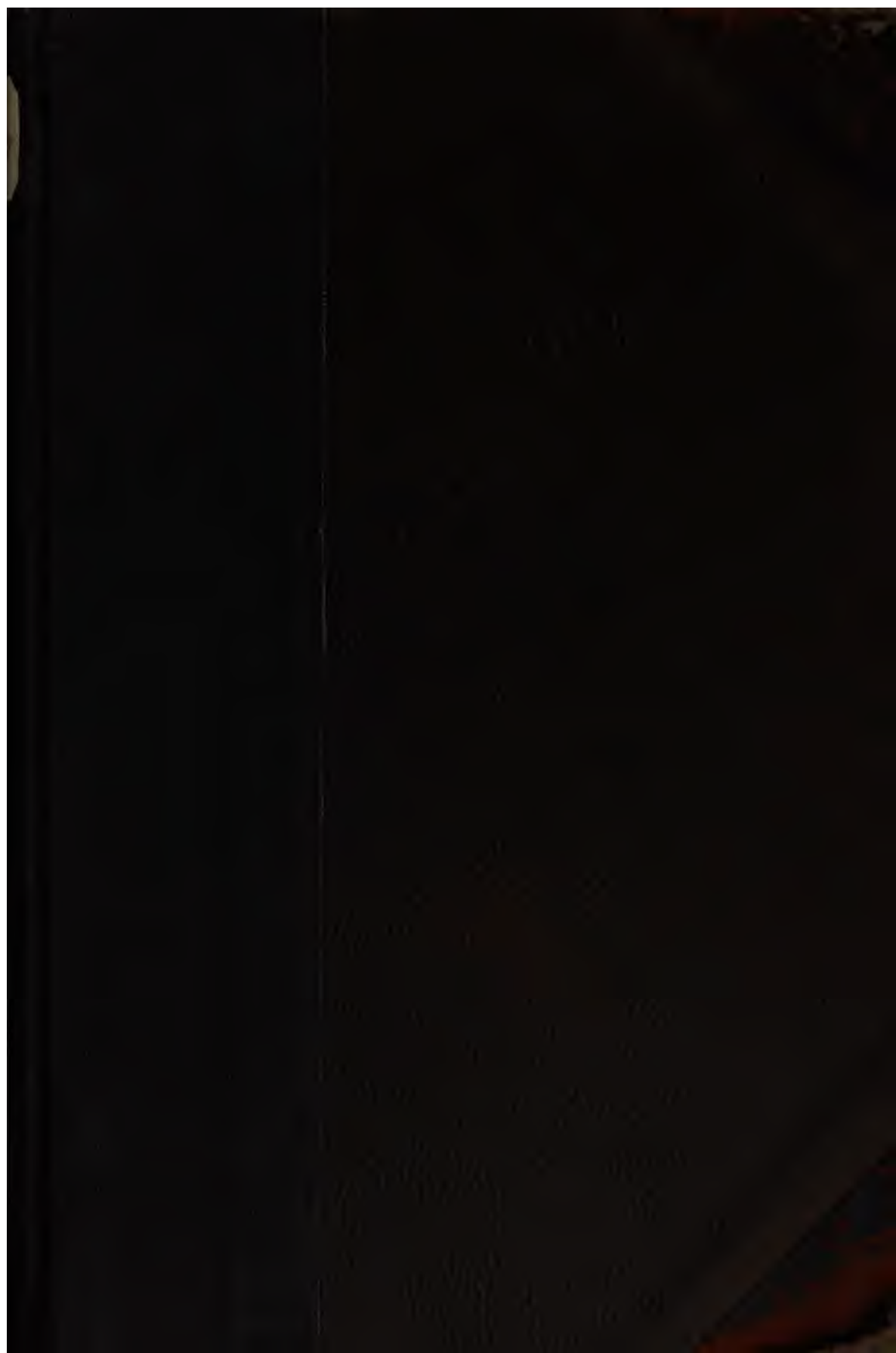
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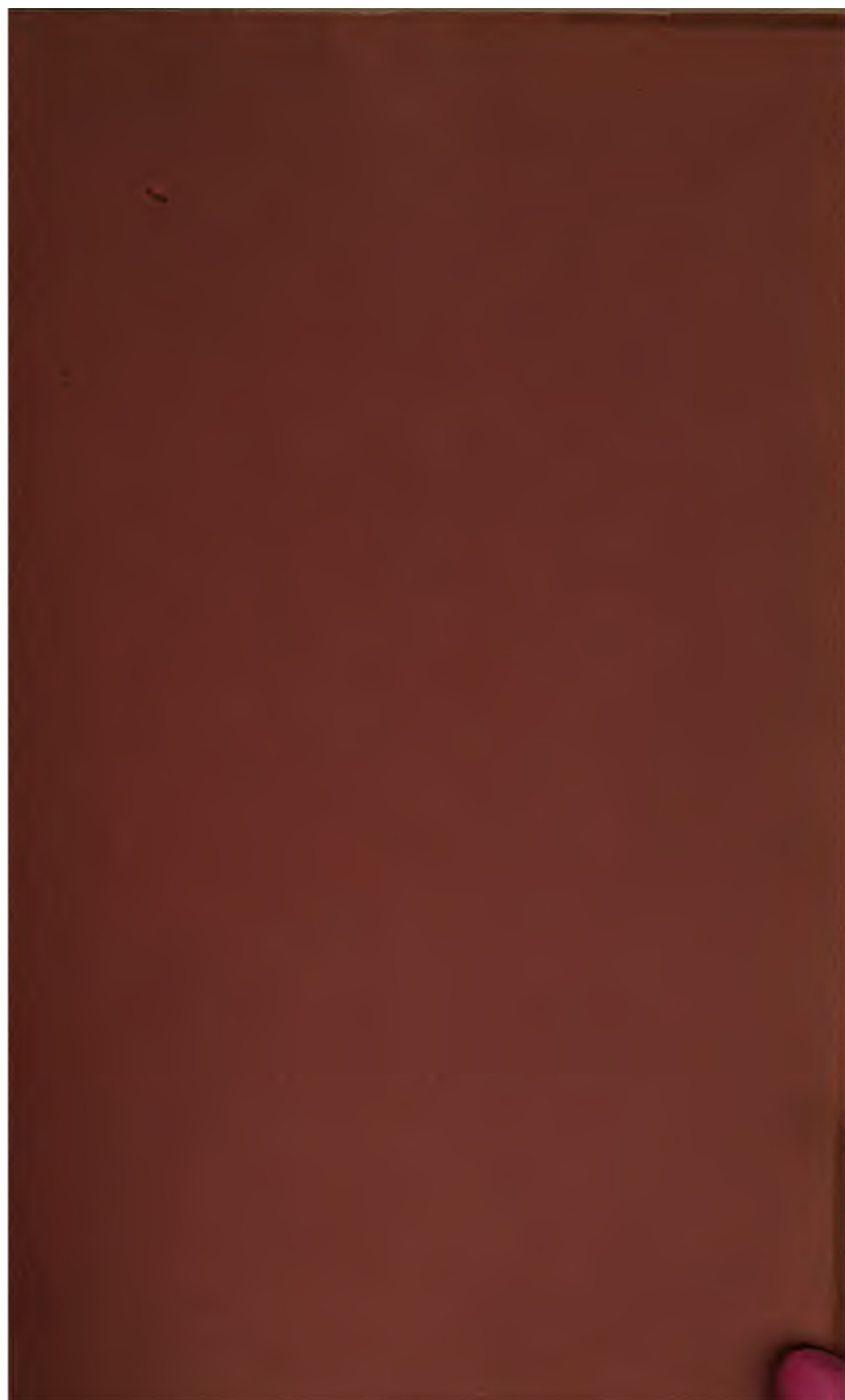
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INDIANA ANTIETAM MONUMENT

Dedicated Saturday, September 17, 1910—Forty-Eighth Anniversary of Battle

Indiana at Antietam

REPORT

of the

Indiana Antietam Monument Commission

and

Ceremonies at the Dedication of the Monument

In commemoration of the services of her soldiers
who fell there.

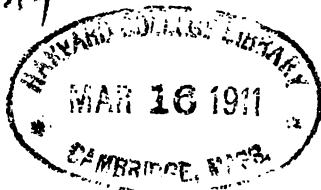
Together with history of events leading up to the Battle of
Antietam; the report of General George B. McClellan,
of the battle; the formation of the Army of the
Potomac, at the battle; and the histories of
the five Indiana regiments engaged.

Indianapolis, Indiana

1911

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Indiana State Library

THE AETNA PRESS
INDIANAPOLIS

PREFACE.

In the beautiful National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Maryland, not far from the center of Antietam battlefield, sleep many thousands of brave men, who fell there forty-eight years ago. Among them are men from each of the Indiana regiments that fought there. They will sleep on, unmindful of what a grateful commonwealth has done in remembrance of them.

“They need not now our praise,
Nor the shaft we raise,
Nor flower for any lost, forgotten grave,”

but their living comrades, their families, kindred, descendants, and all the people of our great State, will not cease to feel thankful that the General Assembly of 1909, in its wisdom, made provision to mark the spot where these men fell.

The act appropriating a fund for this monument was in line with the policy of our State to erect upon each field where Indiana soldiers, in any considerable number, fought during the Civil War, some appropriate memorial, by means of which their services and sacrifices might not be forgotten by coming generations, and while this appropriation came late, it came in such ample form as to emphasize the wisdom of our lawmakers in their determination to do well, rather than hurriedly, what all felt should be done at some future day.

Through this act the heroes of Antietam have received their share of the honors a grateful commonwealth would bestow upon the men who gave their lives for their country.

The selection of portraits, forming part of the report, represents officers connected with the Indiana regiments that fought at Antietam, and all but two of whom were there with their regiments, and one of these two, the brave Major May, fell on the bloody field of Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862. Another of the same regiment fell leading his regiment in a charge

at Antietam, and still another of the same regiment fell on the first day of the Wilderness campaign. The last colonel of the Fourteenth Indiana fell leading his regiment over the enemy's ramparts at the Bloody Angle, on the 12th of May, 1864, and two others went down on the front line on the first day's fighting at Gettysburg.

All are portraits of men who immortalized themselves on the field of conflict, and all but one have long since joined the silent majority. It is a sacred company, over which it is fitting the chief executive of the State that has honored them, should preside.

Their faces, and the scenes from the battlefield of Antietam, will bring to the bosom of each survivor of the awful conflict a heart-throb, and inspire in the minds of their descendants and coming generations some interest in what the sons of Indiana did on this memorable field.

The appropriation has been ample to enable the commission to locate upon this field, a monument that more than favorably compares with any memorial hitherto erected by any other State whose soldiers fought there, and one of which every citizen of our State may feel justly proud.

The people of Indiana owe thanks to the General Assembly of 1909 for this splendid tribute to her fallen heroes, and particularly do they owe grateful acknowledgment to the members of that assembly who specially championed the act making this appropriation.

The Hon. C. C. Schreeder, of Vanderburg county, in the lower house, and the Hon. T. R. Brady, Senator from Wabash county, in the upper house, have earned the gratitude of all the people of Indiana for what they did in making this work possible.

And the commission would not forget to thank your Excellency and all the attaches of your office, those of the State Auditor's office, and of the various other departments, for the cordial and friendly aid it has received in this responsible task.

W. N. PICKERILL,
Compiler and Editor.



HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Governor of Indiana

Report of Commission

CHAPTER I.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, 1910.

To the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of the State of Indiana:

Sir: The Indiana Antietam Monument Commission of the State of Indiana begs leave to submit the following report, of the discharge of the duties imposed upon it under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 8, 1909, as follows:

CHAPTER 158.

AN ACT entitled an act concerning the location, erection and dedication of monuments and markers on the battlefield of Antietam, and making an appropriation therefor, and declaring an emergency.

[H. 167. Approved March 8, 1909.]

MONUMENTS—ANTIETAM NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Governor of said State be and is hereby empowered to appoint a commission consisting of five citizens of the State of Indiana—one from each Indiana regiment engaged in the battle of Antietam (Maryland), fought September 17, 1862. All of said commission shall have served as officers or soldiers, and were present and engaged in the said battle of Antietam. They are to locate and mark the historically important positions held and occupied by the respective Indiana regiments during the battle, to locate proper sites for monuments

and markers, 'contract for the construction and erection of the same in accordance with the plans and under the supervision of the Antietam National Park Commission, and to cause the same, with necessary attendant expenses, to be paid for in compliance with the hereinafter provisions of this act.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION.

SEC. 2. That the officers, of said commission shall be president, secretary and a treasurer, elected by the commission.

CONTROL BY THE GOVERNOR.

SEC. 3. The commission shall at all times be subject to the direction and control of the Governor, to whom the commission must report as often as required, and who shall have absolute power of removal and of appointment so long as the commission shall continue in service.

SERVE WITHOUT PAY.

SEC. 4. Said commission shall serve without pay, other than actual expenses necessary to the discharge of their duties.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

SEC. 5. All contracts for designs or for monuments and the erection of the same shall be in writing, in duplicate, in the name of the State, signed by the contractor and by the president and secretary of the commission for the State, and approved by the Governor, one copy of which shall be deposited with the Governor.

PAYMENTS—STATEMENT.

SEC. 6. Payments shall be made upon contract of the commission, and for their necessary expenses, upon statement in writing, approved by the Governor, and which shall be deposited with the Auditor of State, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasury of the State for the amount of the same, in favor of the person entitled thereto, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the funds hereinafter appropriated for that purpose, and payments shall not be made except upon such state-

ment, which must be signed by the president, or some one designated by him.

APPROPRIATION.

SEC. 7. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any fund in the State Treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, to be expended as follows, to wit: In the erection of monuments and markers for four regiments of infantry, one section of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry, the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for the purchase of lands on which to locate said monuments and markers, and for expenses of locating, erecting and dedicating said monuments and markers, and for the actual expenses of the commission necessary to the discharge of their duty, and for the compilation and publication of their report, together with proper illustrations, history of the battle of Antietam, and the Indiana regiments that participated therein, the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

EMERGENCY.

SEC. 8. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore it shall be enforced from and after its passage.

Under the provisions of this act the following gentlemen were commissioned by the Governor of the State of Indiana, on the 8th day of May, 1909, as the Indiana Antietam Monument Commission, the same consisting of one representative from each of the five regiments from Indiana, engaged in the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, 1862, to-wit:

James M. Brown, Seventh Indiana Infantry.
David E. Beem, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.
Nelson Pegg, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry.
William W. Daugherty, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
William N. Pickerill, Third Indiana Cavalry.

This commission organized on the 24th day of May, 1909, by electing William W. Daugherty, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, as President; David E. Beem, of the Fourteenth Regiment, as Treasurer, and William N. Pickerill, of the Third Cavalry, as its Secretary.

By direction of the Secretary of War, government engineers surveyed the battlefield of Antietam, as early as 1867, and later, by authority of Congress, the Antietam National Park Board was organized, to act under the direction of the Secretary of War.

As this commission, in carrying out the provisions of the act creating it, was required, also, to act under the supervision of the Antietam National Park Board, its first step, after organizing, was to visit, in a body, the battlefield of Antietam, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on the 13th of June, 1909, where, attended by a member of the board and the superintendent of the battlefield, the commission went over the field, and particularly those portions of it where their respective regiments were in line of battle and performed service on the 17th of September, 1862, when the battle was fought.

This enabled the commission to ascertain what other states had accomplished, in memory of their dead, who had died on this field, and what we might do, within the limits of our appropriation, for the State of Indiana and in conformity with the regulations of the Antietam National Park Board, by which we were to be governed.

The land upon which the battle of Antietam was fought is principally owned by private individuals, just as it was at the time of the battle, and in that respect differs from the battlefields of Shiloh, Gettysburg, Chicamauga and Vicksburg, where the title to the lands upon which those battles were fought has been acquired by the government.

With the exception of a site on the east side of the town of Sharpsburg, and south of the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg turnpike, bought for a National Cemetery and cared for by an appointee of the War Department, and several strips of land where



UNITED STATES AVENUE, SHARPSBURG, MD.
Showing House Used by General Lee for a Council of War.

the battle was especially severe and upon which the government has located named roads and avenues, and rights obtained by purchase from the commissioners of Washington county, Maryland, in established State and county roads, all the lands on the Antietam battlefield have continued in private ownership and farmed by such owners, and where locations have been desired for the erection of monuments or other structures it has been necessary to acquire the title to the same from these private owners at the price demanded by them.

Notwithstanding this drawback some very creditable monuments have been erected on the Antietam battlefield by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio in quite desirable locations.

Under the provisions of Section 7 of the act creating this commission the appropriation for the erection of monuments and markers for Indiana regiments participating in the battle of Antietam was \$10,000, and this fund we might have employed in the erection of a small monument for each one of the five regiments engaged, but, on looking over the field and seeing what other States had done, the commission decided that it would be more creditable to the State of Indiana to use the fund at our disposal in erecting one monument, at some central point on the field, and place a marker for each regiment where it was in line of battle on the 17th of September, 1862.

Following out this idea, the next step was to secure a desirable location for the erection of the Indiana monument, and this was found at the northeast intersection of the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg turnpike and Cornfield avenue, a thoroughfare established by the U. S. government and about one mile and a quarter north of the town of Sharpsburg in the near vicinity of the center of the battlefield of Antietam, and near which point the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts have already erected handsome monuments.

Here a tract of land one hundred feet square was purchased from private owners of the same and the deed executed to the

United States for the reason that the title was required to be so placed in order that the monument when once erected should receive the care and supervision of the War Department through its superintendent of the Antietam battlefield.

The sites for the markers for the five regiments from Indiana engaged in the battle were also selected at points in roads and avenues controlled by the government of the United States, at or near points where the respective regiments were in line when the battle ended, or where they performed their principal fighting during the battle, the inscription on bronze tablets capping the markers to indicate the exact location of the several regiments, their brigades, division and corps being noted on their respective tablets.

The commission having secured locations for the monument and markers, its next step was to secure a design that would embody its ideas of what was desired, and this task was submitted to Mr. John R. Lowe, an architect of Indianapolis, who at an early day after he had undertaken the work, furnished us a design that was entirely acceptable to the commission, and it was promptly accepted.

As will be noted in the engraving which forms a part of this report, the monument has a handsomely ornamented base twenty-two feet square and fifteen feet high, surmounted by a shaft thirty-five feet high, four sided and tapering from three feet six inches to two feet six inches, the entire structure and superstructure being light Barre granite. The monument is fifty feet high and stands on a solid concrete base six feet deep.

On the north front elevation are the raised letters forming the word "Indiana," and on this same front is a bronze tablet, three feet by three feet eight inches, upon which is inscribed the names of the five regiments participating in the battle of Antietam, and above this tablet is the bronze seal bearing the coat of arms of Indiana.

The markers are of the same material, each three and one-

half feet by two and one-half feet, placed on a concrete base four feet deep and the full dimensions of the marker.

This design, with plans and specifications, furnished by our architect, were submitted to the War Department for its approval, and the same having been obtained, public notice was given inviting bids for the construction and erection of the monument and markers.

Pursuant to this notice, after spirited bidding, on the 5th of October, 1909, at the State House at Indianapolis, the contract for the construction and erection of the monument and markers was let to the J. N. Forbes Granite Company, of Chambersburg, Pa., which contract was reduced to writing, signed as required by the act creating the commission, and the same, with the bond required of the contractor, was approved by your Excellency.

The commission having reached the conclusion that a neat stone curb would add much to the appearance of the plat of ground upon which the monument was to be located, and the appropriation being found sufficient for the purpose, entered into a contract with the same firm that had its contract for erecting the monument and markers for the construction of the curbing.

This curbing is of Woodbury granite and surrounds the entire plat of one hundred feet square, being in sections of fourteen feet four inches each, two feet two inches by ten inches, the joints and corners each being supported by concrete piers five feet long, three feet wide and four feet deep.

The commission regarded the construction of the concrete foundations designed to support the monument, curbing and markers as a matter of special importance and a part of the work we could know little about after these structures were once completed, and accordingly one of our number, Mr. J. M. Brown, a builder and contractor, was selected to go to the Antietam battlefield and remain there and oversee the work while our contractors were engaged in placing the foundations. Mr. Brown accepted this mission, went to the battlefield and remained while this part of the work was being performed, and on his return reported to

the commission that the work of placing the foundations had been satisfactorily performed.

In July, 1910, the contractors for the construction of the monument and other work having notified the commission of the completion of the same on the 8th of August, 1910, the commission proceeded in a body to the battlefield of Antietam, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, where it made a careful inspection of all the work performed by the contractors for the same, and decided that all the work to be performed by them, including the monument, markers and curbing, was in full compliance with their contract in every particular, and the commission had no hesitation in accepting the same, and they take pleasure in commending the J. N. Forbes Granite Company, of Chambersburg, Pa., to all those desiring similar work, both for their faithful compliance with their undertakings as well as being a most agreeable firm to deal with in their line.

After accepting the work from the contractors the commission at once took up the matter of the dedication of the monument, pursuant to the usual custom in such matters, and while still on the battlefield of Antietam it was decided to fix Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1910, the forty-eighth anniversary of the battle, as an appropriate date for the dedication of the monument, and arrangements were at once entered upon to carry out that purpose.

The best possible arrangement obtainable, under adverse conditions, was entered into by the commission with the railroads for conveying the people of Indiana and others desiring to attend the dedication of this monument was entered into, and the necessary publicity given of the fact that all desiring to attend the dedication might avail themselves of the opportunity.

The dedication of the monument as planned took place in the near vicinity of the same on the 17th of September, 1910, in which the following program was carried out:

CHAPTER II.

Indiana Day.

Antietam, Maryland, Saturday, September 17, 1910.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Dedication of the joint monument of the

Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Third Indiana Volunteer Cavalry

Music—The American Overture.....Boonesboro Band

Prayer.....Rev. Mathias L. Haines, D. D.
 Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

Poem.....Meredith Nicholson

Transfer of Monument to the Governor of Indiana.....
Major William W. Daugherty
 President Indiana Antietam Monument Commission.

Acceptance of the Same and Transfer to the Government
 of the United States.....
Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana

Receipt on Behalf of the President of the United States
Brigadier General George B. Davis
 Judge-Advocate General United States Army.

Music—Grand Selection of War Songs.

The overture prescribed in the program was followed by an invocation by the Rev. Mathias L. Haines, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

THE INVOCATION.

All mighty and all gracious God, unto Thee, this anniversary day, we lift our hearts in reverence and in gratitude.

We adore Thee, the Father of mercies, the giver of every good gift by which our lives are enriched and our hearts made glad.

O Thou sovereign ruler of nations, we recognize Thy goodness and overruling providence in all the years of our history as a nation. Thou hast done great things for us whereof we are glad. Our fathers looked unto Thee and were lightened. Thou didst enable them to lay deep and strong the foundations of our republic.

With thankfulness we remember how, in the years that have followed, Thou hast guarded us as a people from dangers seen and unseen, and guided us along the path of ever increasing and wondrous prosperity.

Especially this day do we recognize Thy divine help and guidance through the sad and painful experience of our Civil War. In mercy Thou didst rule and overrule, bringing good out of evil, and preserve for us the priceless heritage of an undivided nation.

We invoke Thy presence and Thy blessing upon us as now in behalf of our commonwealth we engage in this service of gratitude and honor to the memory of those who here struggled and suffered and died for their country. May the monument this day unveiled be a memorial to the generations to come, witnessing to the lasting gratitude and honor in which they are held who here counted not their lives dear unto themselves for the preservation of the Union. May the patriotism which inspired them to such heroism and sacrifices be enshrined in our hearts and inspire us to a nobler love of country and a greater devotion to the sacred interests committed to our trust.

Remember, we pray Thee, all the survivors of the host that here battled for the nation. Wherever they may be this day, gathered here on this hallowed ground or in places far scattered,



OTTO FARM, ANTIETAM

help them to recognize Thy divine goodness in sparing their lives and in giving them to see the prosperity and peace of our land. May the realization that they were permitted to be in some measure instruments in Thy hand for securing these high blessings, be an abiding satisfaction and joy.

We pray for the survivors of those armies that here on either side and on other fields of battle contended with each other throughout our Civil War. Regard in tender mercy all the veterans of that conflict, the blue and the gray. As now under one flag they have come to see eye to eye and join hand to hand in a united citizenship and comradeship, smooth the path before them. May that path grow brighter and brighter with heavenly light through faith in the one all sufficient Redeemer.

O, Thou God of comfort, graciously remember the widows and orphans of those who here gave their lives a sacrifice. Remember the bereaved households of all the soldiers who in the years since have been called from these earthly scenes. Sustain and comfort them in their sorrow, and through Thy Fatherly care may their temporal and spiritual needs be provided for.

Bless, O God, our beloved country. Endue with wisdom from above and grace the President of these United States, the Governor of our own State and all in places of authority. Cause Thy righteousness to reign more and more in the hearts and lives of our people. Make us an increasing power for good among the nations, and through us, we beseech Thee, hasten the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth in all its blessed fullness and glory.

These blessings we ask in the one name of Thy Son, our divine Lord, the great Captain of our salvation, who hath shown us the worth and consecrated forever the power of sacrifice in His own blessed life and death for our salvation.

Unto Him and unto Thee, Our Father, and unto the Holy Spirit, or comforter, do we give the praise and the love, both now and forever more, Amen.

Following the invocation, the following poem, pertinent to the occasion, was read by Mr. Meredith Nicholson, of Indianapolis.

ON THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD.

(Poem read today by Meredith Nicholson at the dedication of the Indiana Antietam Monument.)

I.

How shall we climb,
On what bright stair of rhyme,
To that pure mood
Whence man,
Forgetting strifes and scars
Celestial plains may scan,
And counsel take of that high brotherhood
Bivouacked in God's Republic of the Stars?
We come in peace; it is a peace they gave;
They need not now our praise
Nor the shaft we raise.
Nor flower for any lost, forgotten grave.
Our debt is still unpaid
When the last wreath is laid.
Rear the shaft and bless the stone
In fitting accolade:
Our debt we still must own.

II.

It is their right to challenge from the ramparts of the
Lord,
Demanding, "Keep ye faith with us who strove there
in the sun,
Nor faltered in the crossing of the bullet-rippled ford;
But set our faces to the flame until the day was won.
"How keep ye faith who speak our praise, O answer
us today!
We charged the bridge, we held the ridge, we perished
in the corn,
But held the fire-swept line against our brothers of the
gray,

Nor answered that September eve the bugle's cry for-lorn!

"Not for ourselves we met the storm there, where in peace ye stand;

We kept the faith, we held the field by warm blood consecrate;

'Twas ours to wait, to charge, to die by mandate from your hand;

What have ye done for us who fought and held as one the state?"

III.

How shall we serve them best,
Who, that September dawn
Lifted the banner of the west
And bore it on the battle's crest
And dared Oblivion?
Not in gold mintage of their own endeavor,
Nor with gun and sword or thundering cannonade,
Nor in lines like theirs, iron-fronted, pausing never
Till the foeman's march was stayed!
Ours be the task to guard in peace the light
That led them through the fight,
With deep-ranked phalanx in firm lines arrayed,
And Conscience, like a picket, posted well,
For Treason doth not wait
To win in war the unwatched gate,
But, cowering past the drowsy sentinel,
Strikes in the dark with venomous hate,
And flaunts false banners from the citadel.

IV.

We serve them best
By serving well in peace the deathless cause
For which they strove with bayonet at breast;
The voice that summoned them of old
Trumpets again for volunteers!
Let it of us be told
That we stand as they with back to wall
Risking our all for All,
Unawed, unshaken, undismayed by fears,

Battling for Justice, Mercy, Righteous Laws,
 Wherewith to pillar this high-arching span
 That rose o'er dead men through ten thousand years,
 Framing a temple meet to be
 Home for the ark where Liberty
 Brooding in secrecy.
 Obedient to God's plan,
 Inviolable guards the faith of man in man.

V.

O faith that God hath wrought,
 O faith that man hath sought,
 O faith whereby was sacrificed
 To Roman spears the victor, Christ,
 Kindle anew in us thy holy flame!
 'Twas Washington's high creed and Jefferson's;
 Its seed were planted deep in Franklin's heart:
 'Twas Whittier's song; 'tis all of Phillip's fame.
 Of Grant's blunt strength it was the nobler part.
 It edged our sword for war and blessed the guns,
 And set immovably against the sky
 The star-filled lines of Lincoln's majesty.

VI.

Mighty and wise were they
 Of our natal day,
 Who charted well the untried sea,
 And planned the course in calm serenity,
 That we the ordained path might keep
 Nor vainly hope false, traitorous shoals to clear:
 Better with reefed sail and the laboring oar
 By the high stars to steer,
 Through clean, free tides of waters broad and deep,
 With the old compass near,
 Than perish in dark seas unknown of any shore.

VII.

Thy secret, O Democracy,
 May not be hoarded like man's gold,
 Or like some plot of earth
 Tended a while and sold

Like any bauble recked of little worth:
'Twas given to man in perpetuity,
An ichor with age wise and with youth strong,
Kindling the heart of man like deathless song.
'Tis Liberty alone
Speaks a universal tongue,
That was old when the stars were young,
And utters it in many an accent clear
And sings it so all men may hear,
And carves it deep in stone.
Freedom, by Wisdom taught,
Alertly walks the heights, unawed, nor knowing Hate
nor Fear;
He hath her meaning caught
Who not in Rage destroys
Nor gives to wrack and rime,
But lifts a myriad fallen Troys
In deeds that outlast Time.

VIII.

O not for us to doubt
Or doubting to despair,
But rather on with lusty shout
The insolent foe to dare,
Wise schemes fare ill and leaders pass
To be as nothing 'neath the grass,
But the faith of man in man abides!
It is thy soul, Democracy!
The nation's heart where God's love hides,
The pulse of all things free.
And we serve them best who stood
Here by Antietam's flood,
Who fell in the corn and died in the wood—
We serve them best, our men of the west,
By struggling still on the fire-swept slope,
On shattered meadow and hill's hot crest,
The gage forever man's ultimate hope:
The right to labor's hard-won fee,
The right to stand with unbent knee,

With none denied his liberty,
And none denying his comrade's call,
But brothers bound in felicity
And the love of God o'er all.

Major William W. Daugherty, president of the Indiana Antietam Monument Commission, then transferred the Monument to the Governor of the State of Indiana, in the following address:

"Indiana has always been proud to honor her citizen soldiers. From the first gun fired at Sumpter she looked with interest to those who were in the field. Her great war Governor was the first to hear the call which indicated that assistance was needed to care for the wounded or sick soldiers from the State. The dead would hardly be buried after a great battle before the agents of Governor Morton were in the midst of the wounded, the sick or the dying. From the first battle in West Virginia to the last at Palmetto ranch in Texas, Indiana troops were engaged, and from the first they all knew that Governor Morton was looking to their care and welfare.

"From time to time Indiana has seen fit to appropriate money to commemorate the services of her sons. At Indianapolis stands that splendid monument. At Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chicamauga and Gettysburg she has raised splendid shafts of stone, marble and bronze to show to future generations that the services of her sons are appreciated by those of the present day.

"It is through the generosity of our beloved State that we are here today. The Legislature at its session of 1909, appropriated money to erect this monument. Our worthy Governor saw fit to appoint in accordance with the act, a representative from each of the regiments that took part in this battle. It would not be proper for me, at this time, to enter into a general description of the battle. You who have survived that period, and those who have read of those times will recall the general gloom that was over the whole country.

AFFAIRS HAD NOT GONE WELL.

"The affairs in the West had not gone well. Along the Atlan-

tic coast no great victory was had to cheer the people of the North. The Army of the Potomac had suffered a series of disasters before Richmond, under General McClellan. General Pope had been defeated and driven back to Washington. There General McClellan, with his own army and that of General Pope, organized a new Army of the Potomac and pushed at once to meet General Lee, now in Maryland. A series of skirmishes was the order of the day, amounting at times almost to battles, until on September 14 came the first real clash. At South Mountain and Crampton Pass the rebel army was encountered and driven from the field. Pursuit was taken up, and on the 17th of September, 1862, forty-eight years ago today, on this ground was fought the bloodiest battle of a century.

"Within one mile square of this part of the battlefield more men were killed and wounded than on any battlefield for a hundred years. The men composing this part of the army and that took part in the battle, were the First, Second and Twelfth Army Corps, and according to General McClellan, amounted to 43,795 men, but the corps commanders do not make the number as great. A very able historian says the federal troops which really fought the battle of Antietam were the First, Second, Ninth and Twelfth Corps. The Ninth Corps being on the extreme left does not enter into any statement of losses on this part of the battlefield.

LOSS OF OVER TWENTY PER CENT.

"The loss in the three army corps mentioned as having fought on this part of the line as given by General McClellan amounted to over nine thousand and the number of these who were taken prisoners were a little over seven hundred. It will be seen that the loss was over twenty per cent. The Fifth and Sixth Corps and cavalry, which operated on this part of the line, sustained a loss of only 596, while they numbered 29,550, being only two per cent., so it can be seen that they are not to be considered as having been a part of the fighting force. Taking General McClellan's loss as stated, and also his statement of the number of the enemy

buried after the battle, the statement that this one mile square had more men killed and wounded on it than any modern battlefield is substantially correct.

"While we know absolutely what our losses were, those of the enemy as given are only approximately so, and if theirs was as great as ours the total loss will be near eighteen thousand. In all this terrible slaughter Indiana, represented as she was by only four infantry regiments and one of cavalry, and it only had six companies, played a conspicuous part.

PART INDIANA PLAYED.

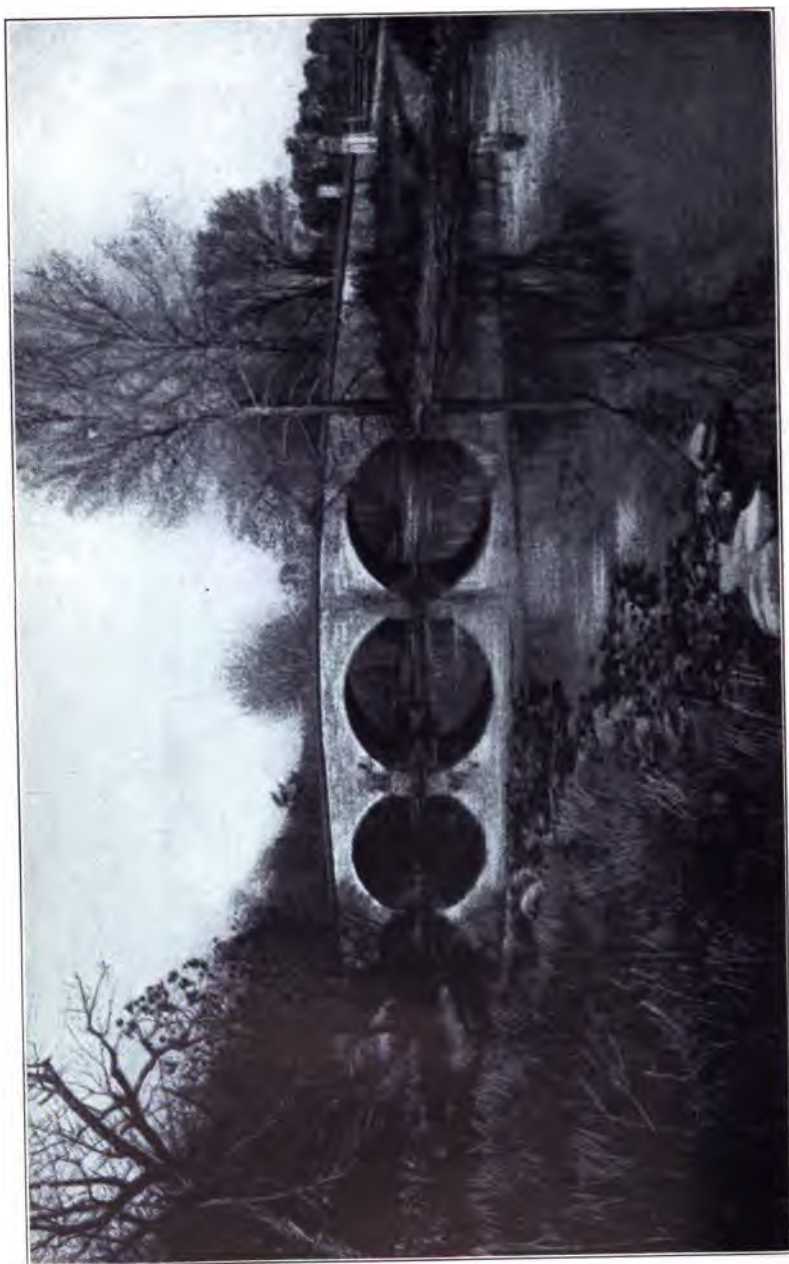
"It is this that concerns us particularly today. Near the middle bridge over Antietam creek was stationed the Third Indiana Cavalry, constituting as it did a part of the cavalry command of General Pleasanton. Although its loss, up to and including the Seventeenth, was not large, still it played a very important part. We can almost see where the Fourteenth Indiana stood in the bloody lane beyond the lookout we see from here.

"The loss of this regiment was so enormous that we shudder now when we think of it. The men stood and died as only true and good soldiers can. They carried into the battle 320, and of this number 181 were killed and wounded.

"The next is the Twenty-seventh. Just where the small piece of timber stops, looking west, we see where the regiment was first formed. Its left did not reach the timber, but will give an idea of its position. Its line extended to the right from there. The cornfield was in its front and about one hundred yards from it. You can see the ground from this point. In an open field, with the enemy at its front, and protected by the fence, you can imagine what a rich harvest death gathered that day. The regiment carried into battle 440 men and lost 209 killed and wounded.

REGIMENT CUT TO PIECES.

"The Nineteenth passed very near where we now stand in crossing the pike. Just beyond the farmhouse fell the knightly Bachman. This young, handsome and accomplished soldier was



BURNSIDE BRIDGE

destined for a brilliant future had not death claimed him. This regiment stands at the head of all from the State in percentage of losses. It had been so cruelly cut to pieces at Second Bull Run and South Mountain in the two weeks before, that the number it carried into action was small. Still it yielded up as a sacrifice nine killed and sixty-three wounded. The Seventh was at one time very near us, but from its position sustained but small loss. However, it was where it could be called for at any time.

"Such, in brief, is the history of Indiana troops in this battle. They were but few, but they assisted in making for our State a great name. Colonel Fox, in his regimental losses, places the Fourteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh among the three hundred fighting regiments that sustained a loss in killed of more than ten per cent. These three are among the first twenty, while the Third Indiana Cavalry has the credit of having sustained the greatest loss according to its enrollment of any cavalry regiment. The Seventh Indiana in its subsequent service, especially in the Wilderness, shed honor on the State.

"Governor Marshall, the commission having finished the work assigned it, now turns over to you, and through you to the State of Indiana, this monument. We have finished the work assigned us to the best of our ability. The commission desires to thank you for your hearty co-operation in this work, which will stand as a testimonial of what Indiana did on this battlefield to sustain and perpetuate the Union."

And following this address, the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of the State of Indiana, accepted the same in the address which follows, and on behalf of the State, and concluded by turning the same over to the United States Government, represented on the occasion by Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General of the United States Army.

"It may be inappropriate for me, a mere layman, to attempt upon this occasion any description of the Battle of Antietam. A half-score or more of experts have, in a paraphrase of Pilate, written what they have written. The man who went through that

grim and gory day, eight and forty years ago, has recorded his impressions, drawn his conclusions, magnified the worth of his friends while excusing their mistakes, criticised his enemies, and spoken, as he thought, the final word. The student of the history of warfare has analyzed records, pored over maps, enlisted the varied feelings and emotions of the narrator who saw but a section of the day's doings, and then in the light shed by science of war, has written, as he presumed, the final judgment of history upon this ensanguined field.

"It is impossible to reach any final, definite conclusions either by listening to the stories of the participants or by reading the accounts of that great day. Should you ask me why I, who am neither soldier nor historian, have dared upon this occasion to speak at all if I felt myself incompetent clearly to present in panoramic speech, the fierce encounter of the warring and tumultuous hosts joined that day in battle in a cause which each thought holy enough reverently and confidently to upbear to the throne of the God of Battles, it would please me to answer that out of the Babel of discordant and diverse facts and theories which the years have garnered into books and legends, there sounds one full clear note, trumpeting the truth that no braver nor more conscientious men ever struck steel on steel than when the swords flashed at Sharpsburg on September 17, 1862; and to answer that though I would gladly do more, I can do no less, sitting in the seat where once sat Indiana's great War Governor, than to voice the gratitude of Indiana's millions for the courage and consistency of their forbears who here gladly fought and died that the Union of the Fathers might be the Union of the Sons. The hour and the occasion are justification for my presence; may they be extenuation for my failure to say the fitting word.

"Notwithstanding the divergent views and varying conclusions, there are certain facts of interest about which there seems to be no dispute. He who stands at the flagstaff within this cemetery is within the concave of the Confederate lines as they were drawn when the battle of that day began. Upon a pile of rock

stood Robert E. Lee directing that fight, the close of which was to mark the receding tide of the Southern cause, which, gathering force next year, rose to high tide at Gettysburg and there forever broke.

"Prophecy is sometimes by us called superstition. What we cannot explain, we theorize into knowledge. The dim unknown, if it produce like results from like causes, becomes for us the radiantly clear. He who calls on God, if he have faith in God, should expect God to answer. We should not trouble Divinity with our affairs unless we expect Him to judge. Incarnate, He gave no heed to forms of government nor conditions of men. His command to the Apostles was to preach the Gospel, not prove by Holy Writ that this or that was divine. If man will take the sword of the spirit and wield it with fleshly arm, he must expect the human institution which takes it up shall perish by it. For forty years the polemics of the church had been the religious aspect of slavery. Sundered by law and gospel from the State, the Church nevertheless raged and stormed around the system of human slavery. It may have been pure, but it certainly was not peaceable. This religious aspect of slavery put men out of fellowship at the North because they thought it was no business of the Church. It put them out of fellowship at the South because they thought it was part of the Church's business. It damned them if they did, and it damned them if they did not. It shrieked 'it is right; it is wrong; it is Christian; it is heathen; judge us, oh, God!' It were impious for me to speak as though inerrant. I have heard no voice from Heaven say 'I will judge,' but this I know—that several conflicts of that fraternal strife raged and stormed around the visible tabernacle of Jehovah, and that of two of the bloodiest, one was at Shiloh Church and one around the Dunkard Church near the Potomac and the Antietam. Here, had we been present on that September day, we might have seen the Dunkard Church, the woods to the west, the intervening field and woods to the east. Here, we might have gazed upon what was the bloodiest conflict ever waged upon the American

continent. Here, we might have seen one-half of Kimball's Brigade, composed of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania, Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana, go down in dust. If either religious or superstitious, we would have witnessed a demonstration, at least to the spiritual eye, of the truth of Holy Writ, that without shedding of blood there can be no remission of sin. Reverently and sorrowfully, yet not doubtingly, we would have felt that God pays, that He pays nations as He pays men. Inevitably we would have come to believe that it was no mere chance which sent the thundering legions of Cromwell across old England, that it was not alone base-born ambition which made Napoleon sweep Europe with the besoms of destruction. Call it what you will—superstition, fanaticism, religion, I venture the assertion that no survivor of that awful day hesitates to express a doubt that some unseen, mysterious, unknown power rules the destinies of men and nations. Can any man of Indiana who, that day, stripped body and soul and bared himself to death and disaster, be other than reverently fearful of the awful results of national sin? Now, as then, Hoosiers stand for that which they regard as truth and justice, for the equality of all men before the law, for the striking of the gyves from off the slave whether he be white or black. And the lesson of the conflict is one which might well be made the morning lesson of each day of national life, for it was here we began to realize that this is our land, not my land, that in civil as in religious government, there can be no rest until 'whatsoever we would that men should do to us, we do even also unto them.' May it not be that when the spirits walk at night across this bloody battlefield, we might hear, if we but listened, voices telling us that as a people cannot take without payment in blood, directly, the toil of their brother man, so neither can they safely take that toil, indirectly.

"This occasion is more than the dedication of a mere monument or it is a vain occasion. To those participants in that fight who survive and to us who have come after, it should be a dedication of our lives to the rights of man. And if we bring mere lip



ROULETTE FARM

service to this sacred occasion, and do not approach it with a purpose as lofty and ideals as high as the purpose and ideals of the men who stood here eight and forty years ago, we may as well expect that sometime, the perturbed spirits of the men who fell that day will haunt us in an hour least expected, declaring that we have kept the letter of our love and loyalty for country to the ear but have broken it to the hopes of humankind. Yes, the occasion is more than the dedication of a mere monument. It is reopening the graves, disinterring the ashes, revivifying the dead, filling the ranks of the five Indiana regiments which engaged in this conflict; it is standing the living and dead before the face of the men, women and children of the Hoosier State and bidding this day and age to look upon the spirit of that time and soberly to ask whether there can be a higher ideal for Indiana than a willingness to die or to live as God wills, for freedom, the constitution and the Union.

"Something more than mere heroism is marked by this shaft. Heroism is not the exclusive product of any age or clime. It may burst into bloom and fragrance as well in the lowlands as on the mountain-tops of life. It does not need to embrace the finer attributes of humankind. It may rise from the most trivial as well as from the most momentous causes. It may show itself physically in the rescue of one from great danger. It may disclose itself intellectually as it did when Lincoln threw a Senatorship away that he might proclaim, 'a house divided against itself cannot stand; this country cannot exist half slave and half free.' It may be presumably moral as it was when the Monk of Erfurt in the presence of the princes, nobility and royalty of the Mother Church, avowed—'Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise, God helping me.' Heroism may be right, it may be wrong.

"Nor does this monument mark bravery alone, as bravery is too largely racial in its characteristics. It is true that now and then the individual man rises above the common level of the intellectual, moral or physical cowardice of his race and counts all loss that he may say the thing he thinks or do the thing on which his

heart is set. These instances, however, come rather within the definition of heroism than of bravery. In the main it is true that subject races and enslaved people are not brave. The quality which dares and does is that which belongs to a people standing always on the firing line of civilization, culture and progress.

"I would hardly dare say that this monument does not mark enthusiasm, yet can anyone definitely tell whence arises enthusiasm? Men have thought they could trace its source to the fervid eloquence of orators, to the calm argument of statesmen or to the impending need of the hour. I doubt, however, if enthusiasm thus arises. I think that when the old Greeks coined the word, meaning as it does the gods striving within us, they knew better than we that it meant something which came from on high, and I dare to believe that enthusiasm for any cause comes in a strange, mysterious and unknown way; that it is as much a call to duty and endeavor and a girding of men to accomplishment, as though proclaimed by the trumpet tongue of angels and panoplied by power from above. It is always to be reckoned with as an important factor in any conflict, spiritual, mental or physical. Men thus imbued with the rectitude of their conduct and the justice of their cause believe that one on God's side is a majority.

"Nor does this monument mark the death of merely brave and courageous souls. Men have died since the dawn of history for every dream of hope and duty. It is not the cause for which a man dies that marks him as a brave and courageous soul. Those who well deserve the sneer and contempt of history, have marched as calmly to their deaths as those who have dared to die for a great cause. The races of the world have not always been imbued with high ideals and lofty purposes. It is true that civilization does go forward on a powder cart but sometimes it goes slowly. Men have died as bravely for the wrong as they have for the right. Heroes have sold their birthrights many a time for a mess of pottage, and women's wiles and women's smiles have cost the world in blood and carnage oftentimes as much as a splendid purpose.

"There has, however, been a race which has slowly but surely broadened along right lines as the centuries have elapsed. It is the Anglo-Saxon. At home and abroad it thought no peril too great, no conflict too vast, no sacrifice too large that it might impress upon its own and subject peoples the reign of law. Then, that branch of it which dwelt this side the seas, enlarged still further the view and counted all else loss if thereby it could prove the right of man to govern himself. It was a long and weary task. Hearts grew sore and homes were made desolate. The eddying tides of battle for seven long years raged and roared and seethed along the American coast. At last the American Republic began its career. The Revolution in its inception was a war of men and principles, not of armies and interests. In victory and defeat these men were gradually but surely hammered into an army. Then peace and freedom came and for eighty years the quiet of the Republic was undisturbed save as the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico rippled the surface of her universal calm. The hero, the brave man and the enthusiast all know how to die but no one of them is ever a soldier until the march, the lonely bivouac and the shriek and shrill of musketry and the roar of cannon have taught him that he is but a part of one great whole; that for him duty, enthusiasm, heroism and bravery are all bound up in obedience to orders. During these eighty years, the men of the North had been devoting themselves exclusively to the peaceful pursuits of trade. They had killed nothing except the cattle on a thousand hills. They had no desire to draw a gun with deadly intent upon their fellowmen. They much preferred the windy war of words and fondly hoped, and hoping, thought that logic and law would never be replaced by grape and schrapnell. Their brethren of the South were of hotter blood; they were prone to settle their grievances by the gun rather than by the law. They were born soldiers, and early in the century caught a glimpse of the irrepressible conflict which some day would come to pass. It is not speaking disparagingly of the men who flocked to the standard of the Union in 1861, to say they were not soldiers.

They were heroes because they were impressed with the impelling necessity of flying to the relief of the Union. Many men have gladly died in the defense of their native land. They have thought it was a sweet and proper thing to do. The libations, which they have thus poured upon the altars of their country, have been sweet in the sight of the gods. Many men have died to add territory to their native land. They have thought the sacrifice small if thereby they might advance the world-power of their people. Others have smilingly gone down into the valley and shadow to preserve wife and home, and they have felt that in the doing of it, they paid in small coin the debt of love they owed. But just here is revealed the real reason for this monument, and for the great glory of the men living and dead who from the standpoint of the North fought this fight. Here, there was no need to defend native land, to acquire territory or to preserve one's liberties or to protect wives, children and homes. Indiana was at peace. No home had been assailed. No man's rights had been taken from him. No danger from within or without threatened the peace of her citizens. Yet the shot which struck Fort Sumpter reverberated from every hill and through every valley of the State. It became a clarion call to duty and to endeavor, not only in Indiana but in every State. It helped to make the hero and was the audible voice calling for the enthusiast. It brought together the grandest and the strangest army that the world ever saw, or rather, it brought together heroes and enthusiasts who in the crucible of war and on the anvil of defeat were melted and forged into an army which for all time to come will be a spectacle best beloved by the God of Battles. It was not, when first gathered together, an army, for men must not only be willing to fight, but they must know how to fight before they become an army. Individual instances of heroism and bravery are magnificent but they are not war. It is not speaking against that far-off Divine Destiny which declares that in the end the right shall triumph, to affirm with Napoleon, that the Lord is on the side of the heavy battalions. I hope that I shall not be considered either dreamer

or partisan when I declare that the days preceding the 17th of September, 1862, as spent by the Army of Virginia and the Army of the Potomac, disclose that it was not war nor duty but that it was enthusiasm which kept our men from being swept off the face of the globe and which finally molded them into that vast fighting machine which saw its labors done at Appomattox. Duty grows old and cold, bravery is chilled but love and enthusiasm never fail. We stand amazed, with uncovered heads, when we think of the two battles of Bull Run, of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gane's Mill and Malvern Hill. We watch with wonder the jealousies between the general officers and the civilians. We wonder how anything was accomplished. We are not surprised that in this September month a united people led by Lee and Longstreet, Hood, Stuart, into 'Maryland, my Maryland.' To my mind it is not strange the Hills and Jackson, came sweeping impetuously from the South that while we were thus molding our army, we did not succeed in sweeping the Confederates out of existence upon this battlefield. The wonder is that we did what we did. This monument marks not bravery alone nor heroism alone, but it marks the enthusiasm of men who were willing to sink their individuality in what they believed to be a great, common good; it marks that enthusiasm which discloses the valor, forgetfulness and sacrifice of the individual man in a great cause, and that self-forgetfulness which is the surest sign of greatness. This monument cannot consecrate the lives of the men who fought here. Long before that day they had been set apart for the work they wrought. In the council chambers of creation they had been anointed with the Holy Oil of Consecration and had become a part of that great sacrifice which was necessary to make us one people indeed as we had long been one people in theory.

"Eight and forty years have passed since the blood of these martyrs disappeared in the soil of Maryland. The invasion of the North was a tactical and political mistake. True it is, the next year, another invasion occurred and the high tide of rebellion was broken at Gettysburg, yet, when the sun went down on that 17th

day of September, 1862, the leaves of the Judgment Book rustled open far enough for the keen-sighted man to see that the Republic was yet to endure for a while. Toil and privation and sacrifice were yet to be made but when made they were to be acceptable in liberty's cause. Those Hoosier boys died unknowing what was to be the issue of their sacrifice and yet it delights me to think that they died full of faith and without a lingering regret. We wonder how it was possible for all who have died for the cause to have dared thus to die without knowing what was to be the issue; and yet there was this consolation: amid all the frowns of fortune they who die in a great cause do not die in vain. In the end, the world always doffs its hat to the man with convictions. This may not do him much good but it is of infinite value to the onward progress of mankind. It teaches us the littleness of our petty ambitions and of our personal desires and the largeness of the plans of the Eternal. It teaches more than this; it teaches that he lives nobly and dies gloriously who lives and dies convinced of the justice of his cause.

"But this occasion teaches most of all that a right thinking people will hold in sacred reverence the memory of the humblest man who fought to maintain the rights of men. That nation which forgets its traditions is far toward its decline. It can only live in the hopes and aspirations, the longings and loves of its youth. A green old age is kept green by a good green memory. A nation does well to embalm the story of its great men in prose and poetry. It does better to erect monuments and statues which will serve as an inspiration for oncoming generations. I have seen these splendid memorials to the valor, fidelity, courage, knowledge and statesmanship of the men of the olden time. I am not here to criticise nor to praise the great men who made history here between the Antietam and the Potomac. They have passed beyond my power to magnify or minimize their worth. It delights me to know that over all America in bronze and marble, their counterfeit presentments cheer the hearts of the young men of

America. And yet, I feel that this is a far more splendid monument than any which has been erected to an individual man.

"I have come to discharge a splendid duty—the duty of consecrating and dedicating this monument to the common soldiers of Indiana who thought life cheap if with it they might purchase a reunited people. Thoughtful men will agree that invaluable as is the character of leadership, equally invaluable is the character of the leader's following. The wisest of men can not get wisdom out of fools. The bravest of men can not draw courage from a coward's veins. The greatness and the glory of a people never rest upon the shoulders of some tall, sun-crowned man. Both must rest upon the shoulders of the average man of the age. Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Hancock and McClellan, all, would have been utter failures, however divinely endowed with military knowledge, had they not led men who knew that upon their individual bravery and obedience to orders rested the fate of battle.

"It is a pleasing task, therefore, to here and now accept from this Commission, representing the Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh Infantry and Third Cavalry, all volunteers for the preservation of the Union, and present to the Government of the United States, this monument erected to the memory of the Hoosier Boys whose names may be unknown outside the humble homes whence they came, but the fiber of whose souls was so strong that out of them has been woven a citizenship glorious beyond comparison.

"I congratulate and thank the Commission for its efficient services, the State of Indiana for its loving memory and the Republic that She was the Mother of such Sons. May the Union accept it as a memorial of a safe past and an augury of a secure future."

Accepting the monument on behalf of the United States, Brigadier General Davis spoke as follows:

"Your Excellency, Members of the Monument Commission, Mr. Chairman, Representatives of the Indiana Regiments, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The great Commonwealth of Indiana does well to pause for

a moment in its career of abounding prosperity, to pay deserved tribute to her gallant sons, who, on this historic battlefield, by their valor and fortitude, did so much to make that Commonwealth illustrious. Her material advancement, her political and industrial development, and her abounding prosperity, were made possible by the sacrifices made here, nearly half a century ago, in defense of the integrity of the Union, and in support of the proposition that—

“‘Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth.’

“Of the Indiana regiments and batteries, whose records of soldierly efficiency and high devotion to duty are written large upon the rolls and standards of each of the great armies of the Union, four regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, were diverted from the western armies and turning eastward, were assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. Few in numbers, but unequaled in those manly and heroic qualities that make for high soldiership, they participated in all the operations of that army, from the opening of the Peninsular campaigns of 1862 to the close of the Gettysburg campaign, and some continued in eastern service until the final surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in April, 1865.

“The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh Regiments of Indiana Infantry, and the Third Regiment of Cavalry, were present and rendered memorable services in the stubbornly contested battle which we here justly and appropriately celebrate. The First and Fifteenth Independent Batteries took part in the general operations of the Maryland campaign, and though not present on this historic field, rendered valuable service, in the gallant but unsuccessful defense of Harper’s Ferry. Of the splendid regiments of infantry that took part in the battle of Antietam, one, the Fourteenth, lost fifty-seven per cent in killed and wounded in the operations of Hooker’s First Army Corps on the Union right; another, the Twenty-seventh Infantry, of Sumner’s Second Corps, lost forty-seven per cent in the desperate fight—

ing at the Bloody Lane. The losses of the Nineteenth Indiana were a little over sixteen per cent, while those of the Seventh were less considerable.

"No words of human eloquence can add to the story of heroic sacrifices which is told by these silent figures, which bear eternal testimony to the valor and resolution of the men of Indiana who achieved decisive victory at such awful cost:

"How can fleeting words of human praise give the record of their glory? Our eyes suffused with tears, and blood retreating to the heart stirred with unwonted thrill, speak with the eloquence of nature uttered but unexpressed. From the din of the battle they have passed to the peace of eternity. Farewell, warrior, citizen, patriot, lover, friend; whether in the humbler ranks, or bearing the sword of official power; whether private, captain, surgeon, or chaplain; for all these in the heady fight have passed away,—Hail! and Farewell! Each hero must sleep serenely on the field where he fell in a cause sacred to liberty and the rights of mankind.—*Governor John A. Adams, Massachusetts Inaugural Address.*'

"It is gratifying to know that these priceless services were fully recognized by the commanders under whom they were rendered. Colonel William Harrow, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, says, in his report of the battle of Antietam:

"My officers and men without exception conducted themselves with a courage and daring seldom equaled and never surpassed. I cannot mention one without naming all. We went into the fight with 320 men and lost in killed and wounded 181.

"Colonel Silas Colgrove, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, says:

"I am proud to be able to report to you that I believe every officer and man of my regiment who went into the fight with me did his whole duty. I saw no man or officer who took a backward step during the whole day unless ordered to do so.'

"General McClellan, in his final report of the campaign, pays a deserving tribute to the glorious services rendered by the troops

under his command, none of which were more worthy of distinction than those performed by the regiments from Indiana:

"I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone. I have not accomplished my purpose if, by this report, the Army of the Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. Its deeds ennoble the nation to which it belongs. Always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast, and trustworthy, I never called on it in vain; nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success, under myself or under other commanders, to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers.

"No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the commanding general to the private, any lack of devotion to the service of the United States Government and to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. They have proved their fealty in much sorrow, suffering, danger, and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades, dead on all the fields where we fought, have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reverence than the survivors to the justice of a nation's gratitude.'

"Can it be doubted for a moment, in view of what has been said, that the Indiana Regiments in the Army of the Potomac are entitled to share in the brief but heartening telegram, sent to the army by the President on receiving the news of the victory at South Mountain:

"War Department,

"Washington, September 15, 1862, 2:45 p. m.

"Major General McClellan: Your dispatch of today received. God bless you and all with you. Destroy the rebel army if possible.

"A. Lincoln.'

"And now, in the name and on behalf of the Secretary of War, who is the representative of the President in the conduct of military affairs. I accept the monuments erected by the State of Indiana to commemorate the service of its soldiers on this his-

toric field, made memorable by their valor and consecrated by their sacrifices. It is well that the Government which they did so much to preserve should charge itself with the custody and preservation of this beautiful and enduring monument, to services so illustrious, sacrifices so great, patriotism so inspiring.

"In the spirit in which those services were rendered, the general government of the United States accepts from Your Excellency a custodianship which shall endure, I trust, until the earth and the sea shall give up their dead.

The dedication closed with a selection of patriotic airs, and the audience dispersed. Many of the visitors from Indiana, who had not been upon the battlefield of Antietam for forty-eight years, with their wives, children and grand-children, improving the occasion to go over most of the field and especially those portions of it where their regiments had fought, and recounting incidents of the memorable 17th of September, 1862, still fresh in their minds.

It was an especial source of gratification to the members of the Indiana Antietam Monument Commission, that the monument they had erected to commemorate the gallantry of Indiana troops of Antietam field, met the approbation of all those who were permitted to behold it, and that so far, Indiana's monument surpasses in all respects, any memorial hitherto erected on that field.

And in this connection, the Commission performs a most gratifying task in thanking Mr. John H. Lowe, the architect, for his work in planning the design of the monument, and in his preparation of the plans and specifications under which the work was carried out. We are glad to commend his work and to recommend him to those who may have like duties, as ourselves, for a workman of his kind to perform.

The Commission feels that it has been exceedingly fortunate in both its architect and its builder, and especially so as this was its first essay in the building of monuments.

The Antietam Battlefield is under the supervision of Captain

Charles W. Adams, who holds his position under the Secretary of War, and it is his special work to look after all government interests on the battlefield. He was of great assistance to the Commission throughout its entire work in connection with the construction of the Indiana monument, and especially in preparing for and carrying out the plans for its dedication. Captain Adams was untiring in his efforts to make the occasion a success. He is entitled to the hearty thanks of the Commission, and it is our pleasure to inform all persons who may have occasion to visit Antietam Battlefield, that from Captain Adams they will receive courteous attention of an honest servant of his government and a most honorable gentleman.

CHAPTER III.

The Battle of Antietam.

The battle of Antietam, recorded in history as having been fought on the 17th of September, 1862, on the west bank of Antietam Creek and the uplands lying between that stream and the village of Sharpsburg, Maryland, in fact had its beginning on the afternoon of the 16th, when two corps of the Army of the Potomac, the First Corps under command of Major General Hooker, and the Twelfth Corps under command of Major General Mansfield, crossed Antietam Creek, in the vicinity of Keedysville, and engaged the left wing of the enemy in a fierce conflict, which lasted until dark, and resulted in driving back the enemy's line quite a distance. Here they rested during the night, and the contest was renewed at daylight next morning on the line to which these two corps had advanced the evening before, and before noon of the 17th General Mansfield had fallen mortally wounded, and General Hooker had been carried from the field, so seriously wounded as to disable him from further service in the engagement.

In this great battle, the Army of the Potomac was commanded by Major General George B. McClellan, and the Confederate Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia, was commanded by General Robert E. Lee, but this was by no means the first meeting of these two eminent commanders.

On the 2d of April, 1862, Major General McClellan established his headquarters at Fortress Monroe, and from that point, as a base of operations at the head of the Army of the Potomac, as then constituted and numbering 100,000 men, began the memorable peninsular campaign, which contemplated the capture of

Richmond, and the overthrow of the Confederate Government.

Here he was confronted by General Lee, at the head of the Army of Northern Virginia, and after many bloody engagements, with much loss on both sides, McClellan found his further progress almost hopelessly stayed, and his army bottled up at Harrison's Landing on the James River, forty-five miles from Richmond. There he remained inactive for a month, and as a condition of a further attempt to advance upon Richmond insisted on an addition of 50,000 men to his army.

This was found impossible, and as a result the Army of Virginia was organized, and on the 26th of June, 1862, by a special order of the President of the United States, the command of this army was given to Major General John Pope, who, up to that time, had commanded successfully in the west.

This new army as then constituted, consisted of the First Corps, commanded by Major General John C. Fremont, the Second Corps, commanded by Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, and the Third Corps, commanded by Major General Irving McDowell, and a body of troops at Alexandria, commanded by Brigadier General Sturgis, as well as all the forces occupying the entrenchments in and around Washington.

General Pope's command, according to his own statement, numbered 38,000 men badly scattered.

General Fremont was relieved of command of the First Corps, and the command given to Major General Franz Siegel.

General Pope concentrated his army at Culpepper, and began a forward movement towards the Rapidan River.

He found Jackson's and Ewell's divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia in his front and ready to meet him.

On the afternoon of August 9, 1862, the Second Corps, under General Banks, and Jackson's division of the Army of Northern Virginia, met in bloody conflict at Cedar Mountain, which resulted in great slaughter on both sides, and the falling back of General Banks' forces.

Other fighting followed, in which Siegel's Corps was active,

and on the 13th of August, from an autograph letter captured in the possession of General Stuart's Adjutant General, General Pope discovered that General Lee, with the Army of Northern Virginia, was moving northward with the design of overwhelming Pope's army before it could be reinforced by troops from the Army of the Potomac, and seizing Washington and Baltimore.

By an order of the President, Major General Halleck had become General-in-Chief of the Army on the 23d of July, 1862. This placed him above McClellan, as well as all other commanders in the field. He visited the Army of the Potomac on the 24th of July, one day after his appointment, and, on the 3d of August, over the protest of McClellan, ordered the withdrawal of the entire army from the peninsula, and directed that its several corps be hurried on to the relief of the Army of Virginia, under Pope.

On the 24th of August, General McClellan found himself at Acqua Creek without an army, and with less than one hundred men including his staff. He reported this fact to the authorities at Washington and asked for orders, and was permitted to proceed to Alexandria, where he established his headquarters.

The Army of the Potomac was swallowed up in the Army of Virginia, under the command of General Pope. General Lee's plan to overwhelm everything in his front, capture Washington and Baltimore, invade the North, and end the war, seemed to be succeeding. In a series of bloody engagements beginning at the Rapidan, notwithstanding the reinforcements received from the Army of the Potomac, Pope's army was rolled back on the defenses of Washington. These, Lee did not venture to assail, but wheeling to the left, crossed the Potomac north of Washington, invaded Maryland, and northern soil, and established his headquarters at Frederick. Here he issued his proclamation to the people of Maryland, in which he informed them that he had come to them as their deliverer.

This brief recital of some of the events preceding the first Maryland campaign, we have deemed helpful to a better under-

standing of that campaign, and the battle of Antietam, in which it ended.

When Pope, with the Army of Virginia, took refuge behind the defenses at Washington, that officer was relieved from command. It was an hour of trial to the nation. Two great experiments had failed. McClellan, with a splendid army, apparently devotedly attached to him, had fought the bloody battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills and Gains Farm, besides innumerable skirmishes, and after heavy losses had come to a standstill, miles away from the objective of all his battles, and if not relieved of command, had been deprived of his army. Pope, who had been called to accomplish what McClellan had failed to accomplish, had also failed, and a great mass of disorganized troops, without other leader than the President himself, was occupying the capitol of the nation, which was one vast hospital, caring for the wounded, who had fallen in battle.

This was the situation when McClellan was again directed by the President to reorganize the army, and plan a campaign against a victorious enemy. It was, perhaps, a predicament of chagrin, for both the head of the government and the man called upon once more to reorganize and lead its greatest army against a foe that had not known defeat.

There was, perhaps, little confidence on the one hand, or gratitude on the other, when this decision was reached. It was simply a question of acting on an emergency and hoping for the best.

That the outcome was what it was, under the circumstances, all the country had a right to expect.

By one who was a member of the President's cabinet, and whose diary we have been permitted to read, it is recorded that McClellan was directed to move upon Lee's army, destroy it while on Northern soil, and end the war. That McClellan should be expected to destroy an army that had already whipped two of our best armies, on ground of their own choosing, in less than four months, seems, after forty-seven years, little short of remarkable.



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

The soldiers called upon to do this fighting and win the expected victory, were the same that had been defeated in these two campaigns, and the commander expected to destroy his victorious enemy, was one of the commanders who had practically failed.

That these same soldiers could be expected to do better or harder fighting than they had done in their two former campaigns, was hardly to be expected. The victory hoped for, could only be reasonably expected, except by the chances of war, something always in doubt.

President Hays, who, as the commander of a regiment, participated in the Maryland campaign, until severe wounds prevented his further service, has said there were more men killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam than any other one day's fighting in the four years of the Civil War. Our loss was 12,410 men, and the Confederate loss was estimated at 15,000. In addition to being the bloodiest one day battle of the war, it, perhaps, came the nearest to being a fight to the finish for both sides, of any other battle of the war. Both armies had had enough, and sat down to look at each other for twenty-four hours, and in the last six hours of that twenty-four, General Lee decided he had better take his army and go back home, and this he did, by recrossing the Potomac in the night time of September 19.

It is just to General McClellan, and all concerned, that what he did and how he did it, in this Maryland campaign, should be given in his own language as he saw the events of that dreadful time when all was fresh in his mind. For that reason we give his preliminary report written on the battlefield of Antietam on the 15th of October, 1862.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
October 15th, 1862.

General:

I have the honor to submit a preliminary report of the military operation under my charge since the evacuation of Harrison's Landing. That measure directed by the General-in-Chief, was executed successfully, with entire safety to my command and its

materiel between the 14th and 19th of August. The line of withdrawal selected was that of the mouth of the Chickahominy, Williamsburg and Yorktown. Upon this line the main body of the army with all its trains was moved, Heintzelman's Corps crossing the Chickahominy, Jones' Bridge, and covering by its march, the movements of the main column. The passage of the lower Chickahominy was by means of a bateau bridge 2000 feet in length. The transfer of the army to Yorktown was completed the 19th of August. The embarkation of troops and *materiel* at Yorktown and Fort Monroe was at once commenced, and as rapidly as the means of transportation admitted, everything was sent forward to Acquia Creek and Alexandria.

I reached Acquia Creek with my staff on the 24th of August, reported my arrival, and asked for orders. On the 27th of August I received from the General-in-Chief permission to proceed to Alexandria, where I at once fixed my headquarters. The troops composing the Army of the Potomac were meanwhile ordered forward to re-enforce the army under General Pope.

So completely was this order carried out that on the 30th of August I had remaining under my command only a camp guard of about one hundred men. Everything else had been sent to re-enforce General Pope. In addition I exhausted all the means at my disposal to forward supplies to that officer, my own headquarters teams even being used for that purpose.

Upon the unfortunate issue of that campaign, I received an intimation from the General-in-Chief that my services were desired for the purpose of arranging for the defense of the capital. They were at once cheerfully given, although while waiting definite instructions at Alexandria I had endeavored, as just seen, to promote a favorable result in the operations then pending, and had thus contributed, though indirectly, yet as far as I could, to the defense of Washington.

On the 2d of September the formal order of the War Department placed me in command of the fortifications of Washington "and of all troops for the defense of the capital." On the 1st of

September I had been instructed that I had nothing to do with the troops engaged in active operations under General Pope, but that my command was limited to the immediate garrison of Washington. On the next day, however, I was verbally instructed by the President and the General-in-Chief to assume command of General Pope's troops (including my own Army of the Potomac) as soon as they approached the vicinity of Washington; to go out and meet them and post them as I deemed best to repulse the enemy and insure the safety of the city.

At this time the task imposed upon me was limited to the dispositions necessary to resist a direct attack of the enemy upon the capital. Such indeed was the danger naturally indicated by the defeat of our forces in front. The various garrisons were at once strengthened and put in order, and the troops were disposed to cover all the approaches to the city, and so as to be thrown upon threatened points. New defenses were thrown up where deemed necessary. A few days elapsed before comparative security was felt with regard to our ability to resist any attack upon the city. The disappearance of the enemy from the front of Washington and their passage into Maryland enlarged the sphere of operations, and made an active campaign necessary to cover Baltimore, prevent the invasion of Pennsylvania, and drive them out of Maryland. Being honored with the charge of this campaign, I entered at once upon the additional duties imposed upon me with cheerfulness and trust, yet not without feeling the weight of responsibilities thus assumed and being deeply impressed with the magnitude of the issues involved.

Having made the necessary arrangements for the defense of the city in the new condition of things, I pushed forward the First and Ninth Corps, under Generals Reno and Hooker, forming the right wing under General Burnside, to Leesborough, on the 5th instant; thence the First Corps, by Brookville, Cooksville, and Ridgeville, to Frederick; and the Ninth Corps, by Damascus, on New Market and Frederick. The Second and Twelfth Corps, under Generals Sumner and Williams, on the 6th were

moved from Tennallytown to Rockville thence by Middlebrook and Urbana, on Frederick, the Twelfth moving by a lateral road between Urbana and New Market, thus maintaining the communication between the center and right wing, as well as covering the direct route from Fredrick to Washington. The Sixth Corps, under General Franklin, was moved to Darnestown on the 6th instant; thence by Dawsonville and Barnesville, on Buckeystown, covering the road from the mouth of the Monocacy to Rockville, and being in position to connect with and support the center should it have been necessary (as was supposed) to force the line of the Monocacy. Couch's division was thrown forward to Offut's Cross Roads and Poolesville by the river road, thus covering that approach, watching the fords of the Potomac, and ultimately following and supporting the Sixth Corps. The object of these movements was to feel the enemy—to compel him to develop his intentions—at the same time that the troops were in position to cover Baltimore or Washington, to attack him should he hold the line of the Monocacy, or to follow him into Pennsylvania if necessary.

On the 12th a portion of the right wing entered Fredrick, after a brisk skirmish at the outskirts of the city and in its streets. On the 13th the main bodies of the right wing and center passed through Fredrick. In this city the manifestations of Union feeling were abundant and gratifying. The troops received the most enthusiastic welcome at the hands of the inhabitants.

On the 13th the advance, consisting of Pleasanton's cavalry and horse artillery, after some skirmishing, cleared the main passage over the Catocin Hills, leaving no serious obstruction to the movement of the main body until the base of the South Mountain range was reached.

While at Fredrick, on the 13th, I obtained reliable information of the movements and intentions of the enemy, which made it clear that it was necessary to force the passage of South Mountain range and gain possession of Boonsborough and Rohersville before any relief could be afforded to Harper's Ferry. On the

morning of the 13th I received a verbal message from Colonel Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry, that on the preceding afternoon, the Maryland Heights had been abandoned, after repelling an attack by the rebels and the whole force was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, the Maryland, Loudoun and Bolivar Heights being all in possession of the enemy. The messenger stated that there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of the Maryland Heights, and that, though Colonel Miles asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly for two days. I directed him to make his way back, if possible, with the information that I was rapidly approaching and would undoubtedly relieve the place. By three other couriers I sent the same message with orders to hold out to the last. I do not learn that any of these messengers succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry. I should here state that on the 12th I was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached me after all communication with the garrison was cut off. Before I left Washington, while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison of Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn via Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland Valley, or that, taking up the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to Maryland Heights, and then hold its own to the last. In this position it should have maintained itself for weeks. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions, and when the subject was left to my discretion it was too late to do anything except to try to relieve the garrison.

I directed artillery to be fired frequently by our advance guards, as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done, and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry, and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the mountains and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief. The left, therefore, was ordered to move through Jefferson to the South Moun-

tains, at Crampton's Pass, in front of Burkettsville, while the center and right moved up the main or Turner's Pass in front of Middletown. During these movements I had not imposed long marches on the columns.

The absolute necessity of refitting and giving some little rest to troops worn down by previous long marching and severe fighting, together with the uncertainty as to the actual position, strength and intentions of the enemy, rendered it incumbent upon me to move slowly and cautiously until the headquarters reached Urbana, where I first obtained reliable information that the enemy's object was to move on Harper's Ferry and the Cumberland Valley, and not upon Baltimore, Washington or Gettysburg.

In the absence of the full reports of corps commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations which resulted in the carrying of the two passes through the South Mountains is all that at this time, with justice to the troops and commanders engaged, be furnished.

The South Mountain range near Turner's Pass averages perhaps, 1,000 feet in height, and forms a strong natural military barrier. The practicable passes are not numerous and are readily defensible, the gaps abounding in fine positions. Turner's Pass is the more prominent being that by which the National road crosses the mountains. It was necessarily indicated as the route of advance of our main army.

The carrying of Crampton's Pass, some five or six miles below, was also important to furnish the means of reaching the flank of the enemy, and having, as a lateral movement, direct relation to the attack on the principal pass, while it at the same time presented the most direct practicable route for the relief of Harper's Ferry.

Early in the morning of the 14th instant General Pleasanton, with a cavalry force, reconnoitered the position of the enemy, whom he discovered to occupy the crest of commanding hills in the gap on either side of the National road and upon advantageous ground in the center upon and near the road, with artillery bearing

upon all the approaches to their position, whether that by the main road, or those by the country roads which led up around to the crest upon the right and left. At about 8 o'clock a. m. Cox's division of Reno's Corps, a portion of Burnside's Column, in co-operation with the reconnaissance, which by this time had become an attack, moved up the mountain by the old Sharpsburg road to the left of the main road, dividing, as they advanced, into two columns. These columns (Scammon's and Crook's) handsomely carried the enemy's position on the crest in their front, which gave us possession of an important point for further operations. Fresh bodies of the enemy were now appearing. Cox's position, though held stubbornly, became critical, and between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., Wilcox's division of Reno's Corps was sent forward by General Burnside to support Cox; between 2 and 3 p. m. Sturgis' division was sent up.

The contest was maintained with perseverance until dark, the enemy having the advantage as to position and fighting with obstinacy, but the ground won was fully maintained. The loss in killed and wounded here was considerable on both sides, and it was here that Major-General Reno, who had gone forward to observe the operations of his corps and to give such directions as were necessary, fell, pierced with a musket ball. The loss of this brave and distinguished officer tempered with sadness the exultations of triumph. A gallant soldier, an able general, endeared to his troops and associates, his death is felt as an irreparable misfortune.

About 3 o'clock p. m., Hooker's Corps of Burnside's column moved up to the left of the main road, which, bending to the right, then turning up the left, circuitously wound its way beyond the crest of the pass to the Mountain House on the main road. General Hooker sent Mead, with the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves to attack the eminence to the right of this entrance to the gap, which was done most handsomely and successfully.

Patrick's Brigade, of Hatch's Division, was sent—one portion up around the road to turn the hill on the left, while the remain-

der advanced as skirmishers up the hill, and occupied the crest, supported by Doubleday's and Phelps's Brigades. The movement, after a sharp contest on the crest and in the fields in the depression between the crest and the adjoining hill, was fully successful.

Rickett's Division pressed up the mountain about 5 p. m., arriving at the crest with the left of his command in time to participate in the closing scene of the engagement. Relieving Hatch's Division, Ricketts remained on the ground, holding the battlefield during the night. The mountain sides, thus gallantly passed over by Hooker on the right of the gap and Reno on the left, were steep and difficult in the extreme. We could make but little use of our artillery, while our troops were subject to a warm artillery fire as well as to that of infantry in the woods and under cover.

By order of General Burnside, Gibbon's Brigade of Hatch's Division, late in the afternoon, advanced upon the center of the enemy's position on the main road. Deploying his brigade, Gibbon actively engaged a superior force of the enemy, which, though stubbornly resisting, was steadily pressed back until some hours after dark, when Gibbon remained in undisturbed possession of the field. He was then relieved by a brigade of Sedgwick's Division. Finding themselves outflanked both on the right and left, the enemy abandoned their position during the night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and hastily retreated down the mountain.

In the engagement at Turner's Pass our loss was — killed, and 1,463 wounded and missing; that of the enemy is estimated to be, in all about 3,000. Among our wounded I regret to say were Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch and other valuable officers.

The carrying of Crampton's Pass by Franklin was executed rapidly and decisively. Slocum's Division was formed upon the right of the road leading through the gap, Smith's upon the left. A line formed of Bartlett's and Torbert's Brigades, supported by Newton, whose activity was conspicuous, all of Slocum's Division, advanced steadily upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven from their position at the base of the

mountain, where they were protected by a stone wall, and steadily forced back up the mountain until they reached the position of their battery, near the road, well up the mountain. Here they made a stand. They were, however, driven back, retiring their artillery *en echelon*, until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy hastily fled down the mountains on the other side. On the left of the road Brook's and Irwin's Brigades, of Smith's Division, formed the protection for Slocum's flank, charged up the mountain in the same steady manner, driving the enemy before them until the crest was carried.

On the morning of the 15th I was informed by civilians living on the other side of the mountains that the enemy was retreating in the greatest haste and in disordered masses to the river. There was such a concurrence of testimony on this point that there seemed no doubt as to the fact. The hasty retreat of the enemy's forces from the mountain, and the withdrawal of the remaining troops from between Boonsborough and Hagerstown to a position where they could resist attack and cover the Shepherdstown ford and receive the re-enforcements expected from Harper's Ferry, were for a time interpreted as evidence of the enemy's disorganization and demoralization.

As soon as it was definitely known that the enemy had abandoned the mountains, the cavalry, and the Corps of Sumner, Hooker and Mansfield were ordered to pursue them, via the turnpike and Boonsborough, as promptly as possible. The Corps of Burnside and Porter (the latter having but one weak division present) were ordered to move by the old Sharpsburg road, and Franklin to advance into Pleasant Valley, occupy Rohersville, and endeavor to relieve Harper's Ferry. Burnside and Porter, upon reaching the road from Boonsborough to Rohersville, were to re-enforce Franklin, or to move on Sharpsburg, according to circumstances. Franklin moved toward Brownsville and found there a force largely superior in numbers to his own, drawn up in a strong position to receive him. Here the total cessation of firing

in the direction of Harper's Ferry indicated but too clearly the shameful and premature surrender of that post.

The cavalry advance overtook a body of the enemy's cavalry in Boonsborough which it dispersed after a brief skirmish, killing and wounding many, taking some 250 prisoners and 2 guns.

Richardson's Division of Sumner's Corps, passing Boonsborough, to Centerville or Keedysville, found a few miles beyond the town the enemy's forces displayed in line of battle, strong both in respect to numbers and position, and awaiting attack. Upon receiving reports of the disposition of the enemy, I directed all the corps except that of Franklin, upon Sharpsburg, leaving Franklin to observe and check the enemy in his front and avail himself of any chance that might offer. I had hoped to come up with the enemy during the 15th in sufficient force to beat them again and drive them into the river. My instructions were that if the enemy were on the march they were to be at once attacked; if they were found in force and in position, the corps were to be placed in position for attack, but no attack was to be made until I reached the front.

In arriving at the front in the afternoon I found but two divisions—Richardson's and Sykes'—in position. The rest were halted in the road, the head of the column some distance in the rear of Richardson. After a rapid examination of the position, I found that it was too late to attack that day, and at once directed locations to be selected for our batteries of position, and indicated the bivouacs for the different corps, massing them near and on both sides of the Sharpsburg pike. The corps were not all in their places until the next morning some time after sunrise.

On the 16th the enemy had slightly changed their line, and were posted upon the heights in rear of the Antietam Creek, their left and center being upon and in front of the road from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, and protected by woods and irregularities of the ground. Their extreme left rested upon a wooded eminence near cross-roads to the north of J. Miller's farm, the distance at this point between the road and the Potomac river, which makes

here a great bend to the east, being about three-fourths of a mile. Their right rested on the hills to the right of Sharpsburg, near Snavelly's farm, covering the crossing of the Antietam and the approaches to the town from the southeast. The ground between their immediate front and the Antietam is undulating. Hills intervene, whose crests in general are commanded by the crests of others in the rear. On all favorite points their artillery was posted. It became evident from the force of the enemy and the strength of their position that desperate fighting alone could drive them from the field, and all felt that a great and terrible battle was at hand.

The design was to make the main attack upon the enemy's left—at least to create a diversion in favor of the main attack, with the hope of something more by assailing the enemy's right—and, as soon as one or both of the flank movements were fully successful, to attack their center with any reserve I might then have on hand.

The morning of the 16th (during which there was considerable artillery firing) spent in obtaining information as to the ground, rectifying the position of the troops and perfecting the arrangements for the attack.

On the afternoon of the 16th Hooker's corps, consisting of Rickett's and Doubleday's divisions and the Pennsylvania Reserves under Meade, was sent across the Antietam Creek by a ford and a bridge to the right of Keedyville, with orders to attack, and, if possible, to turn the enemy's left. Mansfield, with his corps, was sent in the evening to support Hooker. Arrived in position, Mead's division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which was at the head of Hooker's corps, became engaged in a sharp contest with the enemy, which lasted until after dark, when it had succeeded in driving in a portion of the opposing line and held the ground. At daylight the contest was renewed between Hooker and the enemy in his front. Hooker's attack was successful for a time, but masses of the enemy, thrown upon his corps, checked it. Mansfield brought up his corps to Hooker's support,

when the two corps drove the enemy back, the gallant and distinguished veteran Mansfield losing his life in the effort.

General Hooker was, unhappily, about this time wounded and compelled to leave the field, where his services had been conspicuous and important. About an hour after this time Sumner's corps, consisting of Sedgwick's, Richardson's and French's divisions, arrived on the field—Richardson's some time after the other two, as he was unable to start as soon as they. Sedgwick, on the right, penetrated the woods in front of Hooker's and Mansfield's troops. French and Richardson were placed on the left of Sedgwick, thus attacking the enemy towards their left center. Crawford's and Sedgwick's lines, however, yielded to a destructive fire of the masses of the enemy in the woods, and, suffering greatly, Generals Sedgwick and Crawford being among the wounded, their troops fell back in disorder; they nevertheless rallied in the woods. The enemy's advance was, however, entirely checked by the destructive fire of our artillery Franklin, who had been directed the day before to join the main army with two divisions, arrived on the field from Brownsville about an hour after, and Smith's division replaced Sedgwick's and Crawford's line. Advancing steadily it swept over the ground just lost, but now permanently retaken. The divisions of French and Richardson maintained with considerable loss the exposed positions which they had so gallantly gained, among the wounded being General Richardson.

The condition of things on the right towards the middle of the afternoon, notwithstanding the success wrested from the enemy by the stubborn bravery of the troops, was at this time unpromising. Sumner's, Hooker's and Mansfield's corps had lost heavily, several general officers having been carried from the field. I was at one time compelled to draw two brigades from Porter's (corps reserve) to strengthen the right. This left for the reserve the small division of regulars, who had been engaged in supporting during the day the batteries in the center, and a single brigade of Morell's division. Before I left the right to return to the

center I became satisfied that the line would be held without these two brigades, and countermanded the order, which was in course of execution. The effect of Burnside's movement on the enemy's right was to prevent the further massing of their troops on their left, and we held what we had gained.

Burnside's corps, consisting of Wilcox's, Sturgis' and Rodman's divisions, Cox's Kanawha Division, was intrusted with the difficult task of carrying the bridge across the Antietam, near Rohrback's farm, and assaulting the enemy's right, the order having been communicated to him at 10 o'clock a. m. The valley of the Antietam at and near this bridge is narrow, with high banks. On the right of the stream the bank is wooded and commands the approaches both to the bridge and the ford. The steep slopes of the bank were lined with rifle-pits and breastworks of rails and stones. These, together with the woods, were filled with the enemy's infantry, while their batteries completely commanded and enfiladed the bridge and ford and their approaches.

The advance of the troops brought on an obstinate and sanguinary contest and, from the great natural advantages of position, it was nearly 1 o'clock before the heights on the right bank were carried. At about 3 o'clock p. m. the corps again advanced, and with success, the right driving the enemy before it and pushing on nearly to Sharpsburg, while the left, after a hard encounter, also compelled the enemy to retire before it. The enemy here, however, was speedily re-enforced, and with overwhelming masses. The new batteries of their artillery were also brought up and opened. It became evident that our force was not sufficient to enable the advance to reach the town, and the order was given to retire to the cover of the hill which was taken from the enemy earlier in the afternoon. This movement was effected without confusion and the position maintained until the enemy retreated. General Burnside had sent to me for re-enforcements late in the afternoon, but the condition of things on the right was not such as to enable me to afford them.

During the whole day our artillery was everywhere bravely

and ably handled. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency of our batteries and of the great service they rendered. On more than one occasion when our infantry was broken they covered its reformation and drove the enemy back. The cavalry had little field for operation during the engagement, but was employed in supporting the horse artillery batteries in the center, and in driving up stragglers while waiting opportunity for other service.

The Signal Corps, under Major Myer, rendered, during the operations at Antietam as well as at South Mountain, and during the whole movement of the army, efficient and valuable service. Indeed, by its service here this corps has gallantly earned its title to an independent and permanent organization.

With the day closed this memorable battle, in which perhaps nearly 200,000 men were for fourteen hours engaged in combat. We had attacked the enemy in position, driven them from their line on one flank, and secured a footing within it on the other. Under the depression of previous reverses we had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of former successes and inflated with a recent triumph. Our forces slept that night conquerors on a field won by their valor and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, presented serious questions; morning brought with it grave responsibilities. To renew the attack again on the 18th or to defer it with the chance of the enemy's retirement after a day of suspense, were the questions before me. A careful and anxious survey of the condition of my command, and my knowledge of the enemy's force and position, failed to impress me with any reasonable certainty of success if I renewed the attack without re-enforcing columns. A view of the shattered state of some of the corps sufficed to deter me from pressing them into immediate action, and I felt that my duty to the army and the country forbade the risks involved in a hasty movement, which might result in the loss of what we had gained the previous day. Impelled by this consideration, I awaited the arrival of my

re-enforcements, taking advantage of the occasion to collect together the dispersed, give rest to the fatigued and remove the wounded. Of the re-enforcements, Couch's Division, although marching with commendable rapidity, was not in position until a late hour in the morning; and Humphrey's division of new troops, fatigued with forced marches, were arriving throughout the day, but were not available until near its close. Large re-enforcements from Pennsylvania, which were expected, did not arrive at all.

During the 18th, orders were given for a renewal of the attack at daylight on the 19th. On the night of the 18th the enemy, after having been passing troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburg, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their line. This movement they executed before daylight. Being but a short distance from the river the evacuation presented but little difficulty. It was, however, rapidly followed up.

A reconnaissance was made across the river on the evening of the 19th, which resulted in ascertaining the near presence of the enemy in some force and our capturing six guns.

A second reconnaissance, the next morning, which, with the first, was made by a small detachment from Porter's corps, resulted in observing a heavy force of the enemy there. The detachment withdrew with slight loss.

I submit herewith a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagements of the 14th and of the 16th and 17th. The enemy's loss is believed from the best sources of information to be nearly 30,000. Their dead were mostly left upon the fields, and a large number of their wounded were left behind.

The object and result of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows:

In the beginning of the month of September the safety of the National Capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who, soon after crossed into Maryland and then directly to Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied

the soil of a loyal State and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania. The Army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements, the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position and drove them back, with all their superiority of numbers, into the State of Virginia, thus saving the loyal States from invasion and rudely dispelling the Rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country and subsisting upon our resources. Thirteen guns and thirty-nine colors, more than 15,000 stands of small arms and more than 6,000 prisoners were the trophies which attest the success of our arms.

Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for its blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the Government and the country.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.

BRIG. GEN. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Various military organizations that had not been a part of the Army of the Potomac prior to its reorganization in September, 1862, for the Maryland campaign, but had been performing military duty in commands independent of that army, under the new order of things became a part of the reorganized army, and a number of organizations that had been, either a part of the Army of Virginia or of the Army of the Potomac, were, in the make up of the new army, detached, and so far as the Maryland campaign of 1862 was concerned, such organizations were not a part of that army. Such was true of certain military organizations from the State of Indiana. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Regiments of Indiana Infantry, and the Sixteenth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, had all

been a part of the Army of Virginia, and had performed heroic service under General Pope, while the battalion of six companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, for some weeks prior to the 1st of September, 1862, had been a part of the independent command of General Rufus King, at Fredricksburg, Virginia.

In the reorganization, begun on the 1st of September, 1862, the Twentieth Indiana Infantry and the Sixteenth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery were detached and left at Washington, while the other Indiana organizations that had been a part of the Army of Virginia, and the Battallion of the Third Indiana Cavalry, which had not belonged to either army, were now included in the reorganized army.

In view of the fact that in the enactment of the law under which our commission exists there was some question as to what military organizations from Indiana actually had part in the battle of Antietam on the 17th of September, 1862, we here give the organization of the Army of the Potomac, compiled from the records of the Adjutant General's office, as constituted at the date of that memorable battle.

CHAPTER IV.

Organization of the Army of the
Potomac.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

September 14-17, 1862.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Escort.

CAPT. JAMES B. MCINTYRE.

Independent Company Oneida, New York, Cavalry, Capt. Daniel
P. Mann.

Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Thomas H. McCormick.

Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Company E, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Provost Guard.

MAJ. WILLIAM H. WOOD.

Second U. S. Cavalry, Companies E, F, H and G, Capt. George
A. Gordon.

Eighth U. S. Infantry, Companies A, D, F and G, Capt. Royal
T. Frank.

Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Company G, Capt. Edmund L. Smith.

Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Company H, Capt. Henry S. Welton.

Headquarters Guard.

Ninety-third New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.

Quartermasters Guard.

First U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, C, H and I, Capt. Marcus A.
Reno.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

- (1) MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER.
- (2) BRIG. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.

Escort.

Second New York Cavalry, Companies A, B, I and K, Capt. John E. Naylor.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

First Brigade.

COL. WALTER PHELPS, JR.

Twenty-second New York, Col. John McKie, Jr.

Twenty-fourth New York, Capt. John D. O'Brian.

Thirtieth New York, Col. William M. Searing.

Eighty-fourth New York (Fourteenth Militia), Maj. William H. de Bevoise.

Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Col. Henry A. V. Post.

Second Brigade.

- (1) BRIG. GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.
- (2) COL. WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT.
- (3) LIEUT. COL. J. FIMMAIN HOFFMANN.

Seventh Indiana, Maj. Ira G. Grover.

Seventy-sixth New York, Col. William P. Wainwright, Capt. John W. Young.

Ninety-fifth New York, Maj. Edward Pye.

Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William J. Hoffmann, Capt. Frederick Williams.

Third Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

Twenty-first New York, Col. William F. Rogers.

Twenty-third New York, Col. Henry C. Hoffman.

Thirty-fifth New York, Col. Newton B. Lord.

Eightieth New York (Twentieth Militia), Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Gates.

INDIANA AT ANTIETAM

Fourth Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN GIBBON.

Nineteenth Indiana, Col. Solomon Meredith, Lieut. Col. Alois O. Bachman, Capt. William W. Dudley.

Second Wisconsin, Col. Lucius Fairchild, Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Allen.

Sixth Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Bragg, Maj. Rufus R. Dawes.

Seventh Wisconsin, Capt. John B. Callis.

ARTILLERY.

CAPT. J. ALBERT MONROE.

New Hampshire Light, First Battery, Lieut. Fredrick M. Edgell.

First Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. J. Albert Monroe.

First New York Light, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.

Fourth U. S., Battery B, Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Lieut. James Stewart.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. RICKETTS.

First Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. ABRAM DURYEA.

Ninety-seventh New York, Maj. Charles Northrup.

One Hundred Fourth New York, Maj. Lewis C. Skinner.

One Hundred Fifth New York, Col. Howard Carroll.

One Hundred Seventh Pennsylvania, Capt. James Mac Thompson.

Second Brigade.

(1) COL. WILLIAM A. CHRISTIAN.

(2) COL. PETER LYLE.

Twenty-sixth New York, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Richardson.

Ninety-fourth New York, Col. Calvin Littlefield.

Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Gile, Capt. Henry R. Myres.

Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Lyle, Lieut. Col. William A. Leech.

Third Brigade.

(1) BRIG. GEN. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

(2) COL. RICHARD COULTER.

Sixteenth Massachusetts, Maj. Elisha Burbank, Capt. Benjamin F. Cook.

Thirteenth Massachusetts, Maj. J. Parker Gould.

Eighty-third New York (Ninth Militia), Lieut. Col. William Atterbury.

Eleventh Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coulter, Capt. David M. Cook.

ARTILLERY.

First Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Capt. Ezra W. Matthews.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.

THIRD DIVISION.

(1) BRIG. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.

(2) BRIG. GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

First Brigade.

(1) BRIG. GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

(2) COL. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

First Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Capt. William C. Tally.

Second Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. James N. Byrnes.

Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Joseph W. Fisher.

Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. William Sinclair.

Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Hugh W. McNeil, Capt. Dennis McGee.

Second Brigade.

COL. ALBERT L. MAGILTON.

Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. John Clark.

Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. John Nyce.

Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Henry C. Bolinger, Maj. Chauncy A. Lyman.

Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. Silas M. Baily.

Third Brigade.

LIEUT. COL. ROBERT ANDERSON.

Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson, Capt. Samuel B. Dick.

Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Adoniram J. Warner, Capt. Josiah P. Smith.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Samuel M. Jackson.

Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Richard Gustin.

ARTILLERY.

First Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Lieut. John G. Simpson.

First Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.

Fifth U. S., Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Escort.

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Sixth New York Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Henry W. Lyon.

Sixth New York Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Riley Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) MAJ. GEN. ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON.

(2) BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. CALDWELL.

(3) BRIG. GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

First Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. CALDWELL.

Fifth New Hampshire, Col. Edward E. Cross.

Seventh New York, Capt. Charles Brestel.

Sixty-first New York, Col. Francis C. Barlow.

Sixty-fourth New York, Lieut. Col. Nelson A. Miles.

Eighty-first Pennsylvania, Maj. H. Boyd McKeen.

Second Brigade.

(1) BRIG. GEN. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

(2) COL. JOHN BURKE.

Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.

Sixty-third New York, Col. John Burke, Lieut. Col. Henry Fowler, Maj. Richard C. Bentley, Capt. Joseph O'Neill.

Sixty-ninth New York, Lieut. Col. James Kelly, Maj. James Cavanaugh.

Eighty-eighth New York, Lieut. Col. Patrick Kelly.

Third Brigade.

COL. JOHN R. BROOKE.

Second Delaware, Capt. David L. Striker.

Fifty-second New York, Col. Paul Frank.

Fifty-seventh New York, Lieut. Col. Philip J. Parisen, Maj. Alford B. Chapman.

Sixty-sixth New York, Capt. Julius Wehle, Lieut. Col. James H. Bull.

Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Richard McMichael.

ARTILLERY.

First New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Rufus D. Pettit.

Fourth U. S., Batteries A and C, Lieut. Evan Thomas.

SECOND DIVISION.

(1) MAJ. GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK.

(2) BRIG. GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

First Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIS A. GORMAN.

Fifteenth Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John W. Kimball.

First Minnesota, Col. Alfred Sully.

Thirty-fourth New York, Col. James Suiter.

Eighty-third New York (Second Militia), Col. Henry W. Hudson.

Massachusetts Sharpshooters, First Company, Capt. John Saunders.

Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Second Company, Capt. William F. Russell.

Second Brigade.

- (1) BRIG. GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD.
- (2) COL. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
- (3) COL. DEWITT C. BAXTER.

Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Joshua T. Owen.

Seventy-first Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac J. Wistar, Lieut. Richard P. Smith (adjutant), Capt. Enoch E. Lewis.

Seventy-second Pennsylvania, Col. DeWitt C. Baxter.

One Hundred Sixth Pennsylvania, Col. Turner G. Morehead.

Third Brigade.

- (1) BRIG. GEN. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.
- (2) COL. NORMAN J. HALL.

Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. Edward W. Hinks, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Devereux.

Twentieth Massachusetts, Col. William R. Lee.

Seventh Michigan, Col. Norman J. Hall, Capt. Charles J. Hunt.

Forty-second New York, Lieut. Col. George N. Bomford, Maj. James E. Mallon.

Fifty-ninth New York, Col. William L. Tindall.

ARTILLERY.

First Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. John A. Tompkins.

First U. S., Battery I, Lieut. George A. Woodruff.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

First Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.

Fourteenth Indiana, Col. William Harrow.

Eighth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.

One Hundred Thirty-second Pennsylvania, Col. Richard A. Oakford, Lieut. Col. Vincent M. Wilcox.

Seventh West Virginia, Col. Joseph Snider.

Second Brigade.

COL. DWIGHT MORRIS.

Fourteenth Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Perkins.
One Hundred Eighth New York, Col. Oliver H. Palmer.
One Hundred Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Col. Henry I. Zinn.

Third Brigade.

(1) BRIG. GEN. MAX WEBER.

(2) COL. JOHN W. ANDREWS.

First Delaware, Col. John W. Andrews, Lieut. Col. Oliver Hopkinson.

Fifth Maryland, Maj. Leopold Blumenberg, Capt. E. F. M. Fachtz.

Fourth New York, Lieut. Col. John D. McGregor.

UNATTACHED ARTILLERY.

First New York Light, Battery G, Capt. John D. Frank.

First Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Capt. John G. Hazard.

First Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. Charles D. Owen.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

FIRST DIVISION.

MAJ. GEN. DARIUS N. COUCH.

First Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Seventh Massachusetts, Col. David A. Russell.

Tenth Massachusetts, Col. Henry L. Eustis.

Thirty-sixth New York, Col. William H. Browne.

Second Rhode Island, Col. Frank Wheaton.

Second Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. ALBION P. HOWE.

Sixty-second New York, Col. David J. Nevin.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Col. James M. McCarter.

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier.

One Hundred Second Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas L. Rowley.

One Hundred Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Frank H. Collier.

Third Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN COCHRANE.

Sixty-fifth New York, Col. Alexander Shaler.
Sixty-seventh New York, Col. Julius W. Adams.
One Hundred Twenty-second New York, Col. Silas Titus.
Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas H. Neill.
Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. George C. Spear.
Eighty-second Pennsylvania, Col. David H. Williams.

ARTILLERY.

New York Light, Third Battery, Capt. William Stuart.
First Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.
First Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. Michael Hall.
Second U. S., Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Escort.

MAJ. GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

First Maine Cavalry (detachment), Capt. George J. Summat.

FIRST DIVISION.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. MORELL.

First Brigade.

COL. JAMES BARNES.

Second Maine, Col. Charles W. Roberts.
Eighteenth Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hays.
Twenty-second Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. William S. Tilton.
First Michigan, Capt. Emory W. Belton.
Thirteenth New York, Col. Elisha G. Marshall.
Twenty-fifty New York, Col. Charles A. Johnson.
One Hundred Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Charles M. Prevost.
Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Second Company, Capt. Lewis E. Wentworth.

Second Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

Second District of Columbia, Col. Charles M. Alexander.

Ninth Massachusetts, Col. Patrick H. Guiney.

Thirty-second Massachusetts, Col. Francis J. Parker.

Fourth Michigan, Col. Jonathan W. Childs.

Fourteenth New York, Col. James McQuade.

Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer.

Third Brigade.

COL. T. B. W. STOCKTON.

Twentieth Maine, Col. Adelbert Ames.

Sixteenth Michigan, Lieut. Col. Norval E. Welch.

Twelfth New York, Capt. William Huson.

Seventeenth New York, Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Bartram.

Forty-fourth New York, Maj. Freeman Conner.

Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Capt. Orpheus S. Woodward.

Michigan Sharpshooters, Brady's Company, Lieut. Jonas. H. Titus, Jr.

ARTILLERY.

Massachusetts Light, Battery C, Capt. Augustus P. Martin.

First Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.

Fifth U. S., Battery D, Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

First U. S., Capt. John B. Isler.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

LIEUT. COL. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.

Third U. S., Capt. John D. Wilkins.

Fourth U. S., Capt. Hiram Dryer.

Twelfth U. S., First Battallion, Capt. Mathew M. Blunt.

Fourteenth U. S., First Battallion, Capt. C. Harvey Brown.

Fourteenth U. S., Second Battallion, Capt. David B. McKibben.

Second Brigade.

MAJ. CHARLES S. LOVELL.

First and Sixth U. S., Capt. Levi C. Bootes.
Second and Tenth U. S., Capt. John S. Poland.
Eleventh U. S., Capt. DeL. Floyd Jones.
Seventeenth U. S., Maj. George L. Andrews.

Third Brigade.

COL. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

Fifth New York, Capt. Cleveland Winslow.
Tenth New York, Lieut. Col. John W. Marshall.

ARTILLERY.

First U. S., Batteries E and G, Lieut. Alanson M. Randol.
Fifth U. S., Battery I, Capt. Stephen H. Weed.
Fifth U. S., Battery K, Lieut. William E. Van Reed.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

First Brigade.

Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Col. Edgar M. Gregory.
One Hundred Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. James G. Elder.
One Hundred Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob G. Frick.
One Hundred Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew Quay.

Second Brigade.

One Hundred Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. John B. Clark.
One Hundred Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William B. Shant.
One Hundred Thirty-third Pennsylvania, Col. Franklin B. Speakman.
One Hundred Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Edward J. Allen.

ARTILLERY.

First New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
First Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Lucius N. Robinson.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

First Battallion New York Light, Battery A, Lieut. Bernhard Wever.

First Battallion New York Light, Battery B, Lieut. Alfred Von Kleiser.

First Battallion New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Robert Langer.

First Battallion New York Light, Battery D, Capt. Charles Krusserow.

New York Light, Fifth Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.

First U. S., Battery K, Capt. William M. Graham.

Fourth U. S., Battery G, Lieut. Marcus P. Miller.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Escort.

MAJ. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies B and G, Capt. Henry P. Muirheld.

FIRST DIVISION.

MAJ. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

First Brigade.

COL. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

First New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Mark N. Collette.

Second New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.

Third New Jersey, Col. Henry W. Brown.

Fourth New Jersey, Col. William B. Hatch.

Second Brigade.

COL. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

Fifth Maine, Col. Nathaniel J. Jackson.

Sixteenth New York, Lieut. Col. Joel J. Seaver.

Twenty-seventh New York, Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Adams.

Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. Henry L. Cake.

Third Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN NEWTON.

Eighteenth New York, Lieut. Col. George R. Myres.

Thirty-first New York, Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pinto.

Thirty-second New York, Col. Fredrick Matheson, Maj. George E. Lemon.

Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Gustavus W. Towne.

ARTILLERY.

Maryland Light, Battery A, Capt. John W. Wolcott.

Massachusetts Light, Battery A, Capt. Josiah Porter.

New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. William Hexamer.

Second U. S., Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.

SECOND DIVISION.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

First Brigade.

(2) COL. AMASA COBB.

(1) BRIG. GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Sixth Maine, Col. Hiram Burnham.

Forty-third New York, Maj. John Wilson.

Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. William Brisbane.

One Hundred Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Henry M. Bes-
sert.

Fifth Wisconsin, Col. Amasa Cobb.

Second Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. W. T. H. BROOKES.

Second Vermont, Maj. James H. Walbridge.

Third Vermont, Col. Breed N. Hyde.

Fourth Vermont, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Stoughton.

Fifth Vermont, Col. Lewis A. Grant.

Sixth Vermont, Maj. Oscar L. Tuttle.

Third Brigade.

COL. WILLIAM H. IRWIN.

Seventh Maine, Maj. Thomas W. Hyde.

Twentieth New York, Col. Ernest Von Vegesack.

Thirty-third New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Corning.

Forty-ninth New York, Lieut. Col. William C. Alberger, Maj.
George W. Johnson.

Seventy-seventh New York, Capt. Nathan S. Babcock.

ARTILLERY.

CAPT. ROMYN B. AYRES.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Lieut. Theidore J. Vanneman.

New York Light, First Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.

Fifth U. S., Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

MAJ. GEN. JESSE L. RENO.

BRIG. GEN. JACOB D. COX.

Escort.

First Maine Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Zebulon B. Blethen.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. ORLANDO B. WILCOX.

First Brigade.

COL. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Capt. Andrew P. Caraher.

Seventeenth Michigan, Col. William Withington.

Seventy-ninth New York, Lieut. Col. David Morrison.

Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Maj. Edward Overton, Capt. William
H. Diehl.

Second Brigade.

COL. THOMAS WELSH.

Eighth Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frank Graves, Maj. Ralph Ely.
Forty-sixth New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph Gerhardt.
Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John L. Curtin.
One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David A. Beckey.

ARTILLERY.

Massachusetts Light, Eighth Battery, Capt. Asa M. Cook.
Second U. S., Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

First Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES NAGLE.

Second Maryland, Lieut. Col. J. Eugene Duryea.
Sixth New Hampshire, Col. Simon G. Griffin.
Ninth New Hampshire, Col. Enoch Q. Fellows.
Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joshua K. Sigfried.

Second Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. EDWARD FERRERO.

Twenty-first Massachusetts, Col. William S. Clark.
Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, Col. Edward A. Wild, Lieut. Col.
Sumner Carruth.
Fifty-first New York, Col. Robert B. Potter.
Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Hartranft.

ARTILLERY.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
Fourth U. S., Battery E, Capt. Joseph C. Clark, Jr.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. ISAAC D. RODMAN.

First Brigade.

COL. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.

Ninth New York, Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Kimball.

Eighty-ninth New York, Maj. Edward Jardine.

One Hundred Third New York, Maj. Benjamin Ringold.

Second Brigade.

COL. EDWARD HARLAND.

Eighth Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Hiram Appleman, Maj. John E. Ward.

Eleventh Connecticut, Col. Henry W. Kingsbury.

Sixteenth Connecticut, Col. French Beach.

Fourth Rhode Island, Col. William H. P. Stero, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Curtis.

ARTILLERY.

Fifth U. S., Battery A, Lieut. Charles P. Muhlenberg.

KANAWHA DIVISION.

(1) BRIG. GEN. JACOB D. COX.

(2) COL. ELIAKIM P. SCAMMON.

First Brigade.

(1) COL. ELIAKIM P. SCAMMON.

(2) COL. HUGH EWING.

Twelfth Ohio, Col. Carr B. White.

Twenty-third Ohio, Lieut. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Maj. James M. Comley.

Thirtieth Ohio, Col. Hugh Ewing, Lieut. Col. Theodore Jones, Maj. George H. Hildt.

Ohio Light Artillery, First Battery, Capt. James R. McMullen.

Gilmore's Company, West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. James Abraham.

Harrison's Company, West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Dennis Delaney.

Second Brigade.

COL. GEORGE CROOK.

Eleventh Ohio, Lieut. Col. Augustus H. Coleman, Maj. Lyman J. Jackson.

Twenty-eighth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gottfried Becker.

Thirty-sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Melvin Clark.

Schambeck's Company, Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Fredrick Schambeck.

Kentucky Light Artillery, Simmonds' Battery, Capt. Seth J. Simmonds.

UNATTACHED.

Sixth New York Cavalry (Eight Companies), Col. Thomas C. Devin.

Ohio Cavalry, Third Independent Company, Lieut. Jonas Seaman.

Third U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M, Capt. John Edwards, Jr.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

(1) MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD.

(2) BRIG. GEN. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

Escort.

First Michigan Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Melvin Brewer.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) BRIG. GEN. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

(2) BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL S. CRAWFORD.

(3) BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. GORDON.

First Brigade.

(1) BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

(2) COL. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

Fifth Connecticut, Capt. Henry W. Daboll.

Tenth Maine, Col. George L. Beal.

Twenty-eighth New York, Capt. William H. H. Mapes.

Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph F. Knipe, Lieut. Col. James L. Selfridge.

One Hundred Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph W. Hawley, Maj. Isaac L. Haldeman.

One Hundred Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel Croasdale, Lieut. Col. William W. Hammersley, Maj. Joel B. Wanner.

Second Brigade.

(1) BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. GORDON.

(2) COL. THOMAS H. RUGER.

Twenty-seventh Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.

Second Massachusetts, Col. George L. Andrews.

Thirteenth New Jersey, Col. Ezra A. Carman.

One Hundred Seventh New York, Col. R. B. Van Valkenburg.

Zouaves d'Afrique, Pennsylvania.

Third Wisconsin, Col. Thomas H. Ruger.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

First Brigade.

(1) LIEUT. COL. HECTOR TYNDALE.

(2) MAJ. ORRIN J. CRANE.

Third Ohio, Maj. John Collins.

Seventh Ohio, Maj. Orrin Crane, Capt. Fredrick A. Seymore.

Twenty-ninth Ohio, Lieut. Theron S. Winship.

Sixty-sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.

Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Maj. Arle Pardee, Jr.

Second Brigade.

COL. HENRY J. STAINROOK.

Third Maryland, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg.

One Hundred Second New York, Col. James C. Lane.

One Hundred Ninth Pennsylvania, Capt. George E. Seymour.

One Hundred Eleventh Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Brigade.

(1) COL. WILLIAM B. GOODRICH.

(2) LIEUT. COL. JONATHAN AUSTIN.

Third Delaware, Maj. Arthur Maginnis.

Purnell Legion, Maryland, Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Simpson.

Sixtieth New York, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Brundage.

Seventy-eighth New York, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Austin, Capt.
Henry R. Stagg.

ARTILLERY.

Maine Light, Fourth Battery, Capt. O'Niel W. Robinson.

Maine Light, Sixth Battery, Capt. Freeman McGilvery.

First New York Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Cothran.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Joseph M. Knap.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Capt. Robert B. Hampton.

Fourth U. S., Battery F, Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON.

First Brigade.

MAJ. CHARLES J. WHITING.

Fifth U. S., Capt. Joseph H. McArthur.

Sixth U. S., Capt. William P. Sanders.

Second Brigade.

COL. JOHN F. FARNESWORTH.

Eighth Illinois, Maj. William H. Medill.

Third Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jacob S. Buchanan.

First Massachusetts, Capt. Casper Crownnshield.

Eighth Pennsylvania, Capt. Peter Keenan.

Third Brigade.

COL. RICHARD H. RUSH.

Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. James H. Childs, Lieut. Col. James K.
Kerr.

Sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. C. Ross Smith.

Fourth Brigade.

COL. ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS.

First New York, Maj. Alonzo W. Adams.

Twelfth Pennsylvania, Maj. James A. Congdon.

Fifth Brigade.

COL. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS.

Eighth New York, Col. Benjamin F. Davis.

Third Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Owen.

ARTILLERY.

Second U. S., Battery A, Capt. John A. Tidball.

Second U. S., Batteries B and L, Capt. James M. Robertson.

Second U. S., Battery M, Lieut. Peter C. Hains.

Third U. S., Batteries C and G, Capt. Horatio G. Gibson.

UNATTACHED.

Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment), Col. William J. Palmer.

CHAPTER V.

Histories of the Regiments Participating in the Battle of Antietam.

Section Seven of the Act of the Assembly creating this Commission, contemplates a history of each of the Indiana Regiments that participated in the battle of Antietam, and in compliance with that provision of the law, we have summarized, from the records preserved by the United States, and other accessible reliable data, the work of these five regiments during their connection with the army in the Civil War.

Officers of the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-seventh, by their reports prepared while those regiments were in the field, and when occurring events were fresh in the minds of all, have made it an easier task, in the compilation of these histories, but where there was a failure to do this, reliable data could only be gleaned from the official records, as it dropped out in the reports of other commanders, interested in narrating what their commands had done, and could not tell about themselves, without involving the Indiana regiments, whose officers seemed to have overlooked this important work.

There are a number of survivors of the five regiments that served at the battle of Antietam, and who continued with their respective regiments to the close of the service, and most of these men have a vivid recollection of events as they occurred under



COLONEL IRA GROVER
Seventh Indiana Volunteers

their several observations, but, as is well known, it hardly ever happens that any two men, after long years, remember the same thing alike. Hence, the importance of adhering to the record, as it was made at the time, so far as such record is accessible.

In the order in which they appear on the roster of Indiana soldiers, we give the respective histories of the different regiments, to whose memory Indiana erects this monument.

CHAPTER VI.

The Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Indiana had five regiments in the Mexican War. In the Civil War her first numbered regiment was the Sixth Infantry. The Seventh Infantry was one of the six regiments accepted by the United States on the first call of the President for 75,000 volunteers, for three months' service.

It was mustered into the service on the 25th day of April, 1861, with Ebenezer Dumont, a Mexican War veteran, as Colonel; Benjamin J. Spooner, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel P. Oyler, Major; James Gavin, Adjutant; David E. Sparks, Quartermaster, and George W. New, as Surgeon.

On the 29th of May, 1861, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, and went at once by rail to Grafton, and on the 2d day of June proceeded to Webster, where it was joined by other regiments. The entire force was divided into two columns under command of Colonel Kelley, and marched to Philippi, the Seventh being in advance. The Seventh, as the advance, drove in the enemy's pickets when within a mile of Philippi, and following up, drove the enemy out of town and two miles beyond. It skirmished at times with the enemy for six weeks. On the 12th day of July the enemy fell back, followed by the Union troops, to St. George's, Cheat river being forded on the way. At Garrick's Ford, the enemy under General Garnetts made a stand, and the Seventh Indiana charged down the bank of the river, crossed over, and after capturing the enemy's baggage, continued the pursuit, and after a short sharp engagement routed the enemy who fled, leaving General Garnett dead on the field. Soon after this affair, the term of enlistment expired and the regiment was ordered home for muster out service. The call for three years men had been made



**MAJOR MERIT C. WELCH, Seventh Indiana Volunteers
Who Commanded Seventh Indiana Regiment in Wilderness
Campaign**

while the regiment was serving its short term, and on the way home, at the suggestion of Colonel Dumont, it was decided to reorganize the regiment as soon as mustered out, and with some changes in officers and men the regiment was reorganized and mustered into the service for three years on the 15th of September, 1861. The officers of the reorganized regiment were Ebenezer Dumont, Colonel; James Gavin, Lieutenant Colonel; John F. Cheek, Major; John M. Blair, Adjutant; Richard P. Johnson, Quartermaster; John Keiger, Chaplain, and George W. New, Surgeon. As credited to the different counties, Companies A and K were raised in Dearborn County, Companies B and H in Hendricks County, Company C in Ohio County, Companies D, G and E in Decatur County, Company F in Johnson County, Company I in Marion County.

Immediately after muster in as reorganized, the regiment was again ordered to the seat of war in West Virginia, and joined Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds' command at Cheat Mountain. On the date of the regiment's muster in to the three years' service Colonel Dumont was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on the 3d of November Lieutenant Colonel Gavin was promoted to Colonel. On the 3d of October, 1861, the regiment participated in the battle of Green Briar, with the forces under General Reynolds. This was the regiment's first engagement, but it suffered little loss.

The regiment passed a good part of the winter in the Elkwater country of West Virginia, and its casualties while there in sickness and death were very severe. It left Webster one thousand men strong, and when it returned there, about the 7th of December, but six hundred men were reported for duty. Eighteen men died at Elkwater and Beverly and forty-one had died in hospitals at Wheeling, Grafton and Cumberland, and many were in different hospitals unable to march. Most of the month of December, 1861, and January, 1862, the regiment performed duty along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Cumberland, Maryland, and Paw Paw Tunnel, West

Virginia, the division to which it belonged then being under General Lander, until that officer died, when General James Shields assumed command of the division.

Under General Shields the division moved forward into the Shenandoah Valley and went into camp north of Winchester, the Seventh Indiana at this time being a part of the Third Brigade of Shield's Division, commanded by Colonel Erastus B. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Infantry.

General Shield's picket line was driven in on the afternoon of March 22, by General Ashby with a force of cavalry and artillery, and following that attack Shield's Division formed in line of battle for the bloody engagement which occurred the next day between the village of Kernstown and Winchester, and which is known as the battle of Winchester.

The Seventh Indiana in this engagement was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Cheek, who had been promoted to that position from the rank of Major. The Seventh Indiana formed the right wing of Tyler's Brigade in this engagement, and, according to the official report of its brigade commander, fought like a veteran regiment and made a splendid record in this, its initial battle of the war. Its loss as officially reported was 7 men killed, and 2 officers and 31 men wounded, and 9 missing, making a total of 49. After this engagement the enemy fell back and Shield's Division followed as far as Staunton, reaching there about the 1st of May. From there the division faced about and marched to Front Royal, reaching there the 10th of May, and from there to Fredericksburg, which it reached the 20th of May.

The division had scarcely settled down in camp at Fredericksburg when word came that Stonewall Jackson had again invaded the Shenandoah Valley and the division made a hurried march to Front Royal, reaching there the 30th of May. From there the division marched to Conrad's Store, a few miles above Luray, and went into camp. On the evening of June 7th Tyler's and Carroll's Brigades of Shield's Division were ordered to make

quick time to Port Republic, a distance of twelve miles. The Seventh Indiana at this time numbered about 500 men fit for duty, active campaigning and hard marching having reduced the regiment to this number.

It was now commanded by Colonel James Gavin, and as a part of Tyler's Brigade, which, with Carroll's Brigade, comprising a force of about 3,000 men, on the 8th and 9th of June, 1862, met the enemy, 8,000 strong, under Stonewall Jackson, at Port Republic. The two brigades made a desperate stand for four hours, holding in check a desperate enemy of three times their number, but the Union troops were finally compelled to fall back in retreat before overwhelming numbers. The Seventh Indiana bore a conspicuous part in this bloody engagement, and its loss was the heaviest it had yet suffered in any action. Its loss was one officer and 8 men killed, 4 officers and 103 men wounded and one officer and 28 men missing, making a total of 145. In this engagement Captain Solomon Waterman, of Company C, was killed, Colonel Gavin and Major Patterson, of the Seventh Indiana, both had their horses killed under them in this action.

From Port Republic the Seventh Indiana with its brigade was sent to Alexandria for rest and recuperation, where it remained until the last of July, 1862, when the brigade under Colonel S. S. Carroll numbered the fourth of General James B. Rickett's Second Division of General Irvin McDowell's Third Army Corps, moved by way of Manassas, Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs to Culpepper Court House, arriving there on the 7th of August.

According to the report of Col. S. S. Carroll, commanding the Fourth Brigade to which the Seventh Indiana was attached, the brigade went into action between 9 and 10 p. m. at Cedar Mountain on the evening of August 9th, being in line on the left of the division of artillery. The position was barely taken and skirmishers thrown into the woods in front when the enemy opened with a battery on our left about fifty yards distant,

throwing grape and canister into that flank, accompanied with musketry firing. The two regiments on the left flank returned the fire and fell back under cover of a fence running perpendicular to the line of battle.

The Seventh Indiana was one of the two regiments referred to as occupying his left by Colonel Carroll in his report, and in the brief time the regiment was under fire its loss was 2 officers and 41 men wounded, making a total of 43.

The Fourth Brigade of Rickett's Division was commanded by Colonel Joseph Thoburn, of the First West Virginia Volunteers, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, when, on the 17th of August, the division retired from that locality, and where it had remained since the battle.

From the 17th to the 30th of August the Seventh Indiana was occupied with hard marching and countermarching, but it was not called upon to meet the enemy until the 30th, when its brigade was sent to the relief of General Kearney near Groveton. In this affair the Seventh Indiana suffered a loss of one officer and 15 men wounded, Colonel Gavin, who commanded the regiment, being the officer severely wounded and disabled for further service for some months. In this engagement Colonel Thoburn, who commanded the brigade, was also wounded, and General Ricketts, in his report as division commander, says that no report of casualties had been received from the Fourth Brigade. And this is not wonderful, if we reflect that right here was the chaos preceding the going to pieces of a great army under a misfit commander. With all of Pope's defeated army, the Seventh Indiana fell back behind the defenses of Washington, and in the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, commanded by Major General Joseph Hooker. Ira Grover, who had been captain of Company E, was made Major of the regiment on the 1st of July, 1862, and was now in command of the regiment, which was brigaded with the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-fifth New York and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania regiments.



MAJOR MERIT C. WELCH
Seventh Indiana Volunteers—at 85.

The Seventh, with its brigade as now constituted, marched with its corps northward through Maryland to South Mountain, where, on the 14th of September, it was engaged in the battle at that place, and in which its loss was 12 men wounded. In this engagement the brigade was commanded by General Doubleday, until the division commander, General John P. Hatch, was wounded, when Colonel Wainwright assumed command of the brigade, and, after he was wounded, the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman, of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania. Under the command of this last-named officer the brigade went into the battle of Antietam on the 17th of September, 1862. The Seventh was under fire but a short time at Antietam and its loss was slight, being one officer and three men wounded.

On the last of October, 1862, the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Potomac river, Pleasanton's Cavalry leading the advance. Lee's army was slowly falling back, its rear covered by Stewart's Cavalry; and from the time the river had been crossed there was almost daily clashes between the Union and Confederate cavalry. At Union Pleasanton ran up against infantry, as well as cavalry, and he called for the assistance of infantry, and the call was scarcely sent back until the Seventh Indiana was on the ground. The regiment unslung knapsacks, went in with a rush, and in a very short time had the rebel infantry that had hindered Pleasanton's progress on the move. In this affair the regiment suffered a loss of 4 men killed and 6 wounded, among the former being the color bearer of the regiment.

The rebel army went into camp for the winter on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and was confronted by the Army of the Potomac, camping on the north bank around Falmouth.

The Seventh Indiana participated in the battle of Fredericksburg from the 11th to the 15th of December, inclusive, and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Cheek, Colonel James Gavin, being in command of the Second Brigade of Doubleday's

Division. Although under fire much of the time during the progress of this great battle, the loss of the regiment was slight, being one officer and 5 men wounded.

After this engagement the regiment returned to its camp near Belle Plains, where it remained until ordered to move to Chancellorsville. During this interim Colonel Gavin, on the 22d of April, 1863, resigned command of the regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Cheek, having resigned on the 15th of March 1863, Major Ira Grover was made Lieutenant Colonel March 12, 1863. On the same date Major William C. Banta was made Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Merit C. Welch, of Company D, was promoted to Major. The officers mustered in at these dates remained with the regiment until the close of its service.

The Seventh Indiana participated in the battle of Chancellorsville from the 1st to the 6th of May, 1863, under command of Lieutenant and Colonel Ira G. Grover, the regiment forming part of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler; First Division, General James S. Wadsworth; First Army Corps, Major General John F. Reynolds. The regiment was in line of battle during all of this engagement, but suffered no loss. It marched with its brigade to Gettysburg and was under fire there parts of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, and its loss was 2 men killed and 5 wounded. It was under the same commanders as at Chancellorsville.

The regiment moved with its brigade division and corps from Gettysburg and returned to Virginia, doing picket duty along the Rappahannock and the Orange and Alexandria railroad through the months of August, September and part of October, and finally came to Culpepper Court House and from there to Mine Run with all the army, and had some part in the affair which history records as somewhat of a military fiasco.

Little or nothing for the country was accomplished, but some brave men died from the 26th of November to the 2d of December, when it was decided that the Army of the Potomac should



THE MILLER FARM

fall back behind the Rapidan and go into winter quarters on the north side of the river.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, as it moved out from winter quarters on the 4th of May, 1864, for the Wilderness campaign, the Seventh Indiana was assigned to the First Brigade, General Lysander Cutler; Fourth Division, Brigadier General Wadsworth; Fifth Corps, Major General G. K. Warren. The regiments of the brigade were, besides the Seventh Indiana, the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, First Battalion New York Sharpshooters and the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. The brigade had been known as the "Iron Brigade," since it had been given that name at the battle of South Mountain.

The brigade crossed the Rapidan on the evening of May 4, 1864, at Germania Ford, and went into camp near Wilderness Tavern.

The Seventh Indiana was commanded by Colonel Ira G. Grover, and the next officer in rank present was Major Merit C. Welch, the Lieutenant Colonel, William C. Banta, being absent.

On the morning of May 5 the Seventh Indiana moved forward, attacked the enemy in its front, and under the impression that a charge by the whole brigade had been ordered, as the right of its brigade, the Seventh Indiana charged the enemy in its front and captured the Fiftieth Virginia with its colors and 200 prisoners, including its colonel. But when it had accomplished this it found it was far in advance of the line of battle of its brigade, and flanked by the enemy on either side; and all it could do was to retreat under an enfilading fire of the enemy. And while it had captured a colonel of the enemy and most of his regiment, it lost its own Colonel Grover, by capture, and 50 men.

Major Welch, the ranking officer, assumed command, and the regiment, with its brigade and division, was ordered to the left to the support of the Second Corps, where it was again engaged on the morning of the 6th, and was charged in front and right flank. The loss in this battle was one officer, Captain George P.

Clayton, Company E; 15 men killed; 3 officers and 80 men wounded, and four officers and 50 men missing, including Colonel Ira G. Grover, according to the report of Major Welch, prepared on the 7th of August, 1864. (Part 1, Vol. 36, Official Records War of the Rebellion.)

Among the wounded officers in this battle was Captain B. F. Abrams, of Company I, and Lieutenant Robert M. Curtis, of Company H. Lieutenant J. V. Hadley, of Company B, and Lieutenant Homer Chisman, of Company K, were both captured in this engagement while serving on the staff of General Cutler, who commanded the brigade. The Seventh was withdrawn until the evening of the 7th, when it again marched with its division all night and attacked the enemy near Spottsylvania Court House about 8 a. m. on the morning of the 8th, the brigade being the extreme right of the Fifth Corps. The brigade was attacked by the enemy in force in front and right flank, and swung back to a commanding position, threw up rifle pits, which it held until the morning of the 10th, when it charged the enemy's works in its front, but was repulsed. The same day another charge was ordered, and the brigade was again repulsed, and fell back into its works, where it lay until the evening of the 12th. At that time the brigade was ordered to the left of the division, and it again assaulted the enemy's works, gaining a position within 30 yards of the enemy's works, where it kept up a continuous fire for five hours, silencing the enemy. The loss in this affair was 1 officer, Captain Hugh Jamison, Company C, and 7 men killed, and 3 officers and 39 men wounded, and 1 missing.

In this action the Seventh Indiana expended 140 rounds of ammunition to the man. From its last position the regiment, with its brigade, moved three miles toward North Anna, and threw up rifle pits.

On the evening of May 23 the brigade crossed the North Anna river at Jerico Ford, the Seventh Indiana being on the extreme right; but before the brigade got into position it was attacked by the enemy in overwhelming numbers and forced to retire 200



MILLER'S MILL ON BURNSIDE BRIDGE ROAD.

yards, but repulsed the attacking enemy with great slaughter. On the evening of May 25, after marching two miles to the left, the Seventh Indiana was detailed by General Cutler to drive the rebel skirmishers from a dense piece of woods in its front. It had a severe skirmish with the enemy, driving him within his works.

The loss to the regiment in this affair was 1 officer, Lieutenant David B. Gageby, Company G, and 7 men killed, and 1 officer and 24 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

The Seventh Indiana, with its brigade, crossed the Pamunky river, near Hanover town, on the 28th of May, threw up works, and on the 30th had a skirmish with the enemy near Bethesda church. It lay here until the 6th of June, skirmishing with the enemy every day. The loss of the regiment in this epoch was 3 men killed, and 1 officer and 18 men wounded.

General Wadsworth, commanding the division, was killed on the 6th of May; and General Cutler, of the "Iron Brigade," assumed command of the division, and Colonel E. S. Bragg, of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade. On the 13th of June the division crossed the Chickahominy river, at Long Bridge, and marched to the Charles City court house, remaining there until the 16th; then crossed the James river at Wilcox's Landing, marching to within three miles of Petersburg. On the morning of the 17th the brigade moved into line of battle on the left of the Ninth Army Corps, and threw up rifle pits in close proximity to the enemy's works, in front of Petersburg.

On the morning of the 18th of June the Seventh Indiana, with less than 100 men, took part in the charge on the enemy's works. Its loss in that charge was 1 officer, Captain Orville D. Williams, Company C, and 2 men killed, and 2 officers and 28 men wounded. A large detachment of the Seventh was on picket at the time of the assault. Cutler's division threw up breastworks within 300 yards of the enemy's works, which it occupied until the evening of the 30th of July. Lieutenant David Holmes, of Company F, of the Seventh, was also killed before Petersburg. The loss of the

CHAPTER VII.

The Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers.

On the President's first call for 75,000 volunteers, but five regiments were accepted from Indiana by the government. Under an act of the General Assembly of the State, six additional regiments were provided for, to serve one year. Under this act the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers was organized and went into camp at Camp Vigo, Terre Haute, Ind.

The companies of the regiment were recruited as follows: Company A in Parke County; Companies B and G in Knox County; Company C in Martin County; Company D in Greene County; Company E in Vanderburg County; Company F in Vigo County; Company H in Owen County; Company I in Vermillion County, and Company K in Monroe County.

The regiment was organized for one year's service in May, 1861. A few days later the President issued his call for three years' volunteers and the Fourteenth Indiana almost unanimously answered that call and were mustered into the United States service for three years on the 7th of June, 1861.

Nathan Kimball, a physician of Loogootee, who had organized Company C, was commissioned and mustered Colonel of the regiment. He had graduated from Asbury University and was a captain of one of the companies of the Second Indiana Volunteers in the Mexican War, and had distinguished himself at Buena Vista.

John R. Mahan, of Putnam County, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel; William Harrow, of Knox County, Major; John J. P. Blinn, of Vigo County, Adjutant; Touissaint C. Buntin, of Vigo County, Quartermaster; Thomas E. Webb, Chaplain, and Joseph G. McPheeters, of Monroe County, Surgeon.



MAJOR-GENERAL NATHAN KIMBALL
First Colonel Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers

After its organization, the regiment went from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, remained there until the 5th day of July, when it went by rail to the seat of war in Western Virginia, crossing the Ohio at Bellaire. It arrived at Grafton on the 7th and went to Rich Mountain by way of Buchanan, and arrived at Middle Fork on the 10th of July. The regiment was present but not engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain.

After this battle the regiment engaged in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and on the 14th day of August lost its first man killed in action, William Wilkinson, of Company B.

The enemy retreated from Rich Mountain pursued by the Union troops consisting, of the Fourteenth Indiana, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio, Captain Bracken's Indiana Cavalry and four pieces of artillery, all under the command of Colonel Kimball of the Fourteenth Indiana.

While the command was encamped on Cheat Mountain summit, the enemy in large force under General Robert E. Lee, surrounded it and attacked from all sides, but was repulsed in every direction, with a loss of about 100 killed and wounded. The compiler of the government records concerning this engagement, says Colonel Kimball's report of casualties was never found, but there were several men of the Union forces killed and wounded, and among the killed was Lieutenant August Junod of Company E, Fourteenth Indiana.

The first engagement in which the Fourteenth was under artillery fire was at Greenbriar on the 3d of October, 1861. The Union forces here consisted of the Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio, Third West Virginia, two batteries of artillery and one company of cavalry, all under command of General J. J. Reynolds, of Indiana. In this engagement the Fourteenth Indiana lost three men killed and four wounded.

On the 6th of January, 1862, the brigade commanded by Colonel Kimball marched to Blue Gap Pass, where it had a brief but spirited engagement with the enemy.

While Colonel Kimball commanded a brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Mahan was in command of the Fourteenth. Colonel Kimball was commissioned a Brigadier General on the 15th of April, 1862.

On January 8th, 1862, General W. F. Lander assumed command of the division to which the Fourteenth was attached, and ordered the troops to fall back upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the regiment moved to North Branch bridge, on the Potomac, five miles above Cumberland. On January 20th Lieutenant Colonel Mahan of the regiment resigned and Major Harrow was appointed to the vacancy, and Captain Lucien Foote was made Major. January and February were occupied in clearing up the line of the railroad to Martinsburg.

On the death of General Lander, General James Shields assumed command of the division. On March 18th we advanced through Winchester to Strasburg, and drove the enemy beyond Cedar Creek. Two of the regiment were wounded in this movement.

On March 22d, while the greater part of Shield's Division lay in camp two miles north of Winchester, Colonel Ashby, with cavalry and artillery, made a furious attack on his outpost picket line and drove it in.

This was the opening of the battle of Winchester, which was fought on March 23d. General Shields was wounded early in the engagement, and the command of the Union forces devolved upon General Kimball during the remainder of the engagement.

The loss of the Fourteenth Indiana, which was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Harrow, was 12 killed and 60 wounded. Among the wounded officers were Captain James R. Kelley and Lieutenant Paul E. Slocum, of Company K, Lieutenant John Lindsey of Company I, Captain John H. Martin and Lieutenant David E. Beem of Company H, and Sergeant Major Thomas C. Bailey. Captain Kelley died of his wounds at Winchester on the 8th of May, 1862.

On April 15th, Colonel Kimball was promoted to Brigadier General; Lieutenant Colonel Harrow was made Colonel; Captain

Philander R. Owens of Company I was made Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Martin of Company H was made Major, and Lieutenant David E. Beem of the latter Company was made its Captain. Surgeon Clippinger resigned and Assistant Surgeon Anson Hurd was promoted to the vacancy.

On May 12th Shield's Division was detached from Bank's Corps, and sent to General McDowell at Fredricksburg.

The division reached Fredricksburg on the 22d of May, and the next day received word that Banks had been driven out of the Shenandoah Valley by Jackson, and the division at once started on a forced return march to his assistance. It reached Front Royal on the 30th of May, and after a short brisk engagement with the enemy found at that point, captured 60 prisoners, and recaptured 232 of Banks' men who had been captured at Winchester, one piece of artillery and a number of horses, wagons and mules. The enemy fled, leaving their dead on the field.

On the 8th of June General Kimball, who now commanded the first brigade of Shield's Division, learned that the third and fourth brigades of the division, commanded by General Tyler and Colonel Carroll, respectively, had met with overwhelming defeat at Port Republic, and hastened to their assistance, but met these badly worsted troops in hot retreat from that unfortunate battlefield.

Major Martin of the Fourteenth Indiana resigned on the 20th of June. On the 21st of June, 1862, it left Front Royal for Alexandria, and from there was sent to the Army of the Potomac by transports. On the 2d of July, Kimball's Brigade became attached to French's Third Division of Sumner's Corps, and continued with that Corps under its various commanders during the remainder of its service. At this time Colonel Harrow and Lieutenant Colonel Owens had both resigned, leaving the Fourteenth Indiana without a field officer. Captain John Coons of Company G commanded the regiment as senior officer.

On the 16th of August the Fourteenth with its corps left Harrison's Landing for Alexandria, arriving there on the 28th of August. The Second Corps crossed the Potomac and became a part

of the reorganized Army of the Potomac, and moved northward through Maryland in the campaign that ended in the battle of Antietam, September 17th.

The Fourteenth Indiana, as part of Kimball's Brigade, of French's Third Division of Sumner's Second Corps, reached Keedysville on the 16th of September, 1862, and on the morning of the 17th crossed Antietam Creek, and as the right of Kimball's Brigade, went into action at 8 o'clock a. m., and for more than four long hours fought along "Bloody Lane" where the battle raged fiercest, holding its ground and earning from its division commander the title "Gibraltar Brigade," which it justly carried during the remainder of its service.

The Fourteenth Indiana, in this engagement, was commanded by Colonel Harrow, its second Colonel, while the brigade was commanded by its first Colonel, now General Kimball. Colonel Harrow's official report portrays the desperate fighting and terrible loss of this splendid regiment at the battle of Antietam, and we give it entire.

Battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Md.
September 19th, 1862.

Sir:

I report as follows: On the morning of the 17th instant, in obedience to your orders, my regiment moved forward on the right of the brigade, advancing rapidly towards the enemy, who were then engaging our line. We passed through an orchard, emerging in a plowed field, receiving during the execution of the movement, a rapid fire from the enemy; this about 8 o'clock a. m. We ascended the hill in our front, and occupied the crest, from which position we engaged the enemy, sheltered under ditches, rocks and fences, with a large reserve force in a field of corn in their rear. The contest here continued for near four hours, during which time the enemy poured upon us a terrific and murderous fire from infantry, also grape shot and shell, thrown from a battery on our right and front. In our immediate front as many as eight stands of rebel colors were exhibited at a time.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL and COLONEL WILLIAM HARROW
Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, who Commanded Regiment
at Antietam

My regiment went into the fight with sixty rounds of ammunition, and after firing the last one, the enemy were discovered moving in heavy force upon my right flank. At this moment my own regiment and the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Lawyer commanding on my left, immediately changed their front and formed at right angles to our original line. The line thus formed was held and the enemy repulsed, our men using ammunition taken from the dead and wounded. After 12 m., the enemy retired and my regiment was not again engaged during the day, but lay upon their arms until night, under a hot fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries.

My officers and men conducted themselves with courage and daring seldom equalled and never surpassed. I cannot mention one without naming all. We went into the fight with 320 men and lost in killed and wounded 181. A list of the name and rank of each is herewith furnished. My Adjutant J. J. P. Blinn, was with me during the day and conducted himself as only a brave man can, bearing messages for me, and when not engaged, remaining at my side witnessing the heroic conduct of the regiment. General, our record is a proud one, but one which can never be thought of save with feelings of the most intense sorrow for the brave dead and wounded.

Respectfully,

WM. HARROW,

Colonel Commanding Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers.

GEN. KIMBALL, Commanding

First Brigade, French's Division, Sumner's Corps.

The killed and mortally wounded in this engagement were 49 men in the Fourteenth Indiana. Among the mortally wounded were Lieutenant Levins Bostwick of Company A, Lieutenant Edward Ballinger of Company E, Lieutenant Porter B. Lundy of Company H. Among the wounded were Captain John Coons of Company G, Captain Elijah H. C. Cavins of Company D, Captain Robert F. Patterson of Company A, Captain William Houghton of Company C, Captain Granville B. Ward of Company

K. Lieutenant Francis M. Kalley of Company A, Lieutenant Horace Bradford of Company E, Sergeant W. D. Mull, afterwards Colonel of the One Hundred Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. Sergeant Jesse S. Carroll received five different wounds and was promoted to Lieutenant next day. Company A came out of the battle without an officer, and was commanded by Corporal Joshua L. Hays, who became Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of Company A.

On the 11th of August, 1862, Captain John Coons, of Company G, had been commissioned Lieutenant Colonel; and on the same date Captain Elijah H. C. Cavins, of Company D, had been commissioned major of the Fourteenth Indiana.

On the 22d of September the regiment with its brigade forded the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and went into camp on Bolivar Heights. From this camp, with its corps, it marched to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, arriving on the 17th of November. When called upon to go into the battle of Fredricksburg on the 10th of December, Colonel Harrow was absent sick, and the regiment was commanded by Major Cavins, Lieutenant Colonel Coons being still absent on account of his wounds received at Antietam.

At Fredricksburg the Fourteenth Indiana, as a part of Kimball's Brigade, fought with the same desperate courage it had displayed at Antietam and on other fields, and was one of the last regiments to leave the field and recross the Rappahannock on the 16th of December, after the defeat of the Army of the Potomac had been fully realized.

The regiment took into this battle 19 officers and 236 enlisted men, and lost in killed and wounded and missing, 10 officers and 69 enlisted men. Captain Francis M. Kalley, of Company A, who had been severely wounded at Antietam, and had not fully recovered, insisted in going into this battle with his company, and fell mortally wounded. His first Lieutenant, J. W. Baker, lost a leg, but dragged himself from the field. Second Lieutenant J. H. L. Hays, of the same company, was also wounded. Lieu-

tenant Charles H. Gibson, of Company C, was also mortally wounded.

Among the wounded were: Captain William Houghton and Lieutenant Mathias Hattenbach, of Company C; Captain Garland B. Shelleday, of Company F; Captain David E. Beem, of Company H, and Adjutant T. C. Bailey. General Kimball, first colonel of the regiment and commander of the brigade to which the Fourteenth Indiana was attached, was severely wounded; and by reason thereof retired from the Army of the Potomac, but was subsequently assigned to the command of a division in the Fourteenth Army Corps.

On the 21st of January, 1863, Colonel Harrow resigned the command of the Fourteenth Indiana to accept promotion as brigadier general, and Lieutenant Colonel Coons was made colonel of the regiment; Major Elijah H. C. Cavins, lieutenant colonel, and Captain William Houghton, major.

After the battle of Fredricksburg the Fourteenth Indiana returned to its camp near Falmouth, where it remained until the 27th of April, when it marched with its brigade, division and corps to the United States ford on the Rappahannock. At that time the brigade was commanded by Colonel Samuel S. Carroll, of the Eighth Ohio. On the 1st of May it went into line of battle at Chancellorsville, and had its full part in that bloody conflict. It left the field on the 5th of May, falling back with all the army to the north side of the Rappahannock. It lost at Chancellorsville 7 men killed and 50 wounded, and 7 missing. Six of the missing died of wounds. Among the wounded were Captain William Donaldson and Lieutenant John A. Staunis, of Company B; Captain G. B. Shelleday, of Company F, Lieutenant Jesse S. Harrold, of Company H; Captain G. B. Ward and Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, of Company K.

At the battle of Chancellorsville the Second Corps was commanded by Major General Darius N. Couch, who was relieved by Major General W. S. Hancock on the 11th of June, 1863.

On the 15th of June the Fourteenth Indiana moved northward

with its corps through Virginia and Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Edwards Ferry to the historic field of Gettysburg.

It took its position in line of battle on the morning of July 2, and there fought with its old-time gallantry, losing 32 men killed and wounded. Here ten men of the regiment were killed or died of mortal wounds. Among the wounded were: Captain Joshua L. Hays, of Company A, who had fought his way up from corporal at Antietam to a captain at Gettysburg; Lieutenant John A. Stannis, of Company B; Captain Samuel Nicholas and Lieutenant John C. Rogers, of Company C; Captain John J. P. Blinn, former adjutant of the Fourteenth Indiana, was mortally wounded at Gettysburg while serving on the staff of Brigadier General Harrow, who commanded a division.

The regiment with its brigade, division and corps left the battlefield of Gettysburg on the 5th of July, recrossed the Potomac on the 18th of July, and after skirmishing with the retreating enemy at Bealton, Virginia, was sent from that point with other regiments of its corps to New York City to assist in quelling the draft riots which had broke out there. It returned to the Army of the Potomac on the 14th of September, 1863. General Hancock had been wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and General Warren now commanded the Second Corps.

On the 10th of October General Lee began a flank movement around the Army of the Potomac by way of Madison Court House, endeavoring to place himself between that army and Washington. The Army of the Potomac fell back, and Lee's army advanced in the direction of Washington on its flank and rear.

The cavalry of the two armies did the principal fighting; but on the 14th of October at Bristoe Station and Auburn, Warren's Corps and Longstreet met in a conflict, in which the Fourteenth Indiana had a part, but suffered no serious loss.

After this campaign the Army of the Potomac returned to its abandoned camps on the north bank of the Rapidan river, and remained there until the 26th of November, when it again moved



BLOODY LANE

forward, in what is known in history as the Mine Run campaign. For some days there was considerable skirmishing and artillery practice between the two great armies, but no general engagement. Still in this kind of fighting there was some loss to many different regiments.

The Fourteenth Indiana suffered some loss here. Lieutenant George W. Rotrammel, of Company F, was killed in this kind of fighting, and Captain William Donaldson and Lieutenant A. S. Andrews, of Company B, and two enlisted men were wounded.

The regiment with its brigade, division and corps returned to its camp north of the Rapidan, near Stevensburg, where it remained quietly until the 6th of February, 1864, when Carroll's Brigade, of which the Fourteenth Indiana was a part, crossed the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, and engaged the enemy on the south side of the river, where they were holding a strong position. After engaging the enemy for half a day, General Carroll's Brigade fell back to its camp north of the Rapidan. In this affair the Fourteenth Indiana lost 1 man killed and 13 wounded. Among the wounded were: Captain David E. Beem, of Company H, and Lieutenant Albert S. Andrews, of Company B.

After the useless and ill-timed affair at Morton's Ford on the 6th of February, 1864, the Fourteenth Indiana remained quietly in camp until the 3rd of May, when the Army of the Potomac, under command of General Grant and his lieutenant, General Meade, began its forward movement into the Wilderness.

The Fourteenth Indiana at this time was part of Carroll's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, of the Second Corps, commanded by Major General Hancock.

During the early part of this movement Colonel Coons, of the Fourteenth Indiana, was in command of a subdivision of Carroll's Brigade, and his regiment was commanded by Captain Nathan Willard, of Company E.

At 4:30 p. m., on the 5th of May, Carroll's Brigade arrived at the intersection of the Brock road and the Orange Court House plank road, where a section of Ricketts' Battery had been cap-

tured by the enemy and turned upon the Union lines. A detachment of the Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana, led by Captain Butterfield, of General Carroll's staff, recaptured the lost section and bivouacked at that point for the night, and at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 6th was in line for battle. The Seventh West Virginia, Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana, under command of Colonel Coons, of the Fourteenth, were sent to the right of the plank road. From this point Carroll's Brigade drove Hill's Corps back a mile and a half, when suddenly it found itself confronted with Longstreet's Corps and flanked by that part of Hill's Corps that had not been driven back. From this position Carroll's Brigade withdrew with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, to the main line of battle and fortified.

At 5 p. m., of the same day, Longstreet's Corps made a furious assault upon Hancock's line, planted their standards upon his breastworks and broke his line at one point, and drove back the Union troops. Carroll's Brigade was ordered to charge the enemy at this break in the line, and did it with such desperate bravery and energy as to drive back the enemy pell-mell and restore the line.

The Fourteenth Indiana in this action lost 13 men killed and 33 wounded. Lieutenant H. J. Caldwell, of Company I was mortally wounded here.

In his report of this particular part of the battle, Major General Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, says: "At 4 p. m. I was directed to form my troops for an assault on the enemy's line at 4 a. m. on the 12th. The head of the column arrived at the Brown House, near which it was proposed to form the troops for the attack about midnight, going into position as soon as they came up. Gibbon's division was also sent me, so that I had my whole available corps for the assault. A heavy fog prevailed, and I waited until 4:35 a. m. before giving the order to advance. The column moved at quick time for several hundred yards, marching over the enemy's pickets without firing a shot. It continued up the slope about half way to the enemy's line, when the



COLONEL JOHN COONS, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers
Killed at "Bloody Angle", Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864

men broke into a tremendous cheer, and, spontaneously taking the double-quick, they rolled like an irresistible wave into the enemy's works, tearing away what abatis there was in front of the entrenchments with their hands, and carrying the line at all points in a few moments, although it was desperately defended. A fierce and bloody fight ensued in the works, with bayonets and clubbed muskets.

"It was short, however, and resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners of Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps; 20 pieces of artillery, with horses, caissons and material complete; several thousand stands of arms, and upwards of 30 colors. Among the prisoners was Major General Edward Johnson and Brigadier General George H. Stewart. The enemy fled in great confusion and disorder. The interior presented a terrible and ghastly spectacle of dead, most of whom were killed by our men with bayonets, when they penetrated the works. So thickly lay the dead at this point that at many places the bodies were touching and piled upon each other."

In this charge Colonel John Coons, commanding the Fourteenth Indiana, and among the bravest of the brave, fell while crossing the enemy's works, and Captain John S. Simons, of Company D, of the same regiment, was mortally wounded. Captain Nathan Willard, of Company E, who assumed command of the regiment after the death of Colonel Coons, was wounded seriously; and then the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain W. H. Patterson, of Company G.

Lieutenant Horace Bradford, of Company E, and Lieutenant William D. F. Sandon, of Company G, were also wounded in this action. The scene of this terrible charge was what is known in history as "the bloody angle" at Spottsylvania Court House.

Besides its colonel and Captain Simons killed, the Fourteenth Indiana lost 5 men killed, and 6 officers and 70 men wounded; in all 83 men.

The Second Army Corps moved from here to Cold Harbor on the 1st of June, 1864; and on this march, and during its re-

maining service, the Fourteenth Indiana was commanded by Captain William Donaldson, Captain Patterson having been wounded after he assumed command of the regiment.

The term of service of the regiment expired while it was in line of battle at Cold Harbor; but before it was relieved from duty there on the 6th of June, 1864, it lost 5 men killed and mortally wounded, and 11 men wounded. George Mull, of Company H, Fourteenth Indiana, who had never missed a fight in all of his three-years' term of service, was killed in action, on the last day of his term of service.

On the 6th of June, 1864, 125 men of the Fourteenth Indiana, while in line of battle at Cold Harbor, were discharged by reason of expiration of their terms of service, and 58 veterans and recruits, under Sergeant William Cole, were consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.

The total enrollment of the regiment from first to last, including recruits, was 1,134 officers and men. Of this number 150 were killed in action, or died of wounds received in action, and 442 were wounded, making the total of killed and wounded in the regiment 592 men.

Taken as a body, officers and men, Indiana certainly sent to the field no more splendid regiment in all the Civil War than the Fourteenth Regiment.

The record shows that the officers were always on the firing line; and the men in the ranks who had distinguished themselves for gallantry were promoted, took their places among the officers; and because so bravely led, this regiment was always found where the work was most desperate.



COLONEL SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers
Killed in Battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864

CHAPTER VIII.

Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

The Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized and recruited as follows: Companies A, E and K in Delaware County; Company B in Wayne County; Company C in Randolph County; Companies D and F in Marion County; Company H in Johnson County; Company I in Owen County, and Company G in Elkhart County.

The regiment was recruited on the first call for three years' volunteers and when there were thousands of young men anxious to enter the service who had been disappointed in not being permitted to enter the service on the first call for seventy-five thousand men.

When the second call came, the regiment was virtually already recruited and all that was required was for the ten companies comprising the regiment to be called together at Indianapolis for muster into the United States service. The companies were made up of the choice of the young men of the splendid counties of the State from whence they came, and no regiment went out from the State with a finer body of men than did the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers. If there was such a thing, it might have been called a "pet" regiment of Governor Morton, a large part of it coming from the portion of the State where he had had his home and practiced law, and it was but natural that he should give the command of the regiment to his old neighbor and friend, Solomon Meredith of the Governor's native county of Wayne. Colonel Meredith was without military training, but he was an enthusiastic friend of the Governor, and threw his whole soul into the work of equipping the young men of Indiana for service in the field. Colonel Meredith was active, vigilant and brave, and as his

military history shows, as long as he was able, never quailed in the hour of danger. He was one of the men who did much to make Oliver P. Morton known in all the world as the great War Governor of Indiana.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Morton on the 29th day of July, 1861, with Solomon Meredith as Colonel; R. A. Cameron as Lieutenant Colonel; Alois O. Bachman as Major; J. P. Wood as Adjutant; Lewis Dale as Chaplain; Calvin J. Wood as Surgeon, and William H. Kendrick as Assistant Surgeon. Surgeon Kendrick and Assistant Surgeon Green both resigned early in the service, and Abraham B. Haines became Assistant Surgeon on the 26th day of July, 1862, and continued with the regiment in that capacity during its entire service, and followed the remnant of the regiment that finally consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.

It left Indianapolis August 5th and joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington, D. C., on the 9th of that month and went into camp at Kalorama Heights, in the northwestern part of the city near where the beautiful equestrian statue of General McClellan stands.

Toward the latter part of the month it left camp and crossed the Potomac river at Chain Bridge into Virginia, and camped on the heights back of that river at a point where Fort Ethan Allen was immediately marked out by the engineers, and the regiment assisted in its construction.

On the 11th of September it became engaged in an affair at Lewinsville, Va., losing three killed and wounded and 3 missing. On the 28th of September the regiment participated in the advance upon, and the occupation of Falls Church, Va. Soon after this occurrence it moved to Arlington Heights, across the Potomac river from the city of Washington, D. C. Here the regiment went into quarters and with the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments of Infantry, and Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, was organized into a brigade under the command of General Rufus King.

While at this camp the regiments of this brigade constructed Fort Craig, one of the line of forts extending from above Chain Bridge to Alexandria, and below, along the west side of the river, for the defenses of Washington.

On the 16th of January, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Cameron bade adieu to the regiment and left for Indiana to take command of the Thirty-fourth Indiana (Morton Rifles), having been made Colonel and assigned to the command of that regiment. Major Bachman then became Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain May of Company A became Major of the regiment.

The regiment, with its brigade, remained at Fort Craig until March 10th, 1862, when it moved in "the grand advance," under General McDowell, and assisted in capturing the "Quaker Guns" at Manassas, on its march through the mud and high waters, toward Fredricksburg, Va., where it arrived about the 23d of April, at a point near Falmouth, Va. On the 10th of May, Captain John Gibbon of Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, took command of the brigade, having been made Brigadier General of Volunteers, which caused a little disappointment among some of the colonels of the regiments composing the brigade, who had hoped to be made brigade commander. General King became Division Commander.

Toward the latter part of May the regiment, with its command, marched in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley, but soon returned, stopping near Warrenton, Va. It remained there until August 5th, when it again moved to Fredricksburg, and from there, on a reconnaissance in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House.

It reached Cedar Mountain on August 10, in which vicinity it remained until the army under Pope fell back before the advancing Confederate forces. While on this retreat, late in the afternoon of the 28th, the brigade had a very severe engagement with the "Stonewall" (Jackson's) Division of Confederate troops near Gainesville, Va. In this engagement the Nineteenth lost 187 killed and wounded and 33 missing. Among the killed was the

gallant Major May. Captain W. W. Dudley of Company B then became acting Major.

This Gainesville affair was the "initial" battle of the Second Bull Run. Late in the afternoon of this day an enemy was suspected to be near the point where this encounter took place, and the brigade was sent in to feel his strength and position. "We went, we saw, and they conquered! And but for the darkness, which, very fortunately for our small, unsupported force, which had thus been sent in, had fallen soon after the engagement had commenced our entire force would probably have been destroyed or captured. Very soon after the commencement of this action, General Gibbon observed a Confederate battery in the act of taking a position on the left of our line where it could enfilade our small force at short range. He directed Major Dudley to take two companies of the Nineteenth and silence that battery, which he succeeded, promptly and gallantly, in doing. This achievement of Major Dudley, together with the darkness which was then falling, undoubtedly prevented the destruction or capture of our little force that night." For some unaccountable reason very meager reports of this encounter were made by the Generals in command, notwithstanding its seriousness and importance.

General Rufus R. Dawes, formerly of the Sixth Wisconsin, in his book, "History of the Sixth Wisconsin," says that "on this occasion our little force, less in numbers than one brigade, encountered the entire 'Stonewall' Division of Confederates, consisting of thirty regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery."

The Nineteenth was again engaged on the 30th of August, at Manassas Junction, with a loss of 28 killed and wounded and 11 missing, after which it marched with the army to Washington, and thence to Frederick City, Md.

On the 14th of September, the regiment participated in the battle of South Mountain, Md., and was now in the First Army Corps, commanded by General Joseph Hooker. In this action it lost 40 killed and wounded and 7 missing. In this battle, and for



MAJOR ISAAC MAY, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers
Killed in Action at Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862

the work which it had accomplished here, this brigade, of which the Nineteenth was a part, was given, by General McClellan, the name of "Iron Brigade," and was always thereafter so designated.

Soon after the commencement of the battle, Generals McClellan and Hooker were reconnoitering the rebel lines, when General McClellan remarked: "General Hooker, if I had an Iron Brigade I could pierce the enemy's center by taking the gorge on the pike." General Hooker replied: "General McClellan, I have that brigade in my command!" Whereupon, this brigade was detached from Hatch's Division and assigned to the duty of taking the gorge, thereby piercing the enemy's center.

The late General John B. Callis, formerly of the Seventh Wisconsin, in a letter related a conversation he had had with General McClellan concerning the Iron Brigade, as follows: "General McClellan said: 'It was during the battle of South Mountain, my headquarters were where I could see every move of the troops on the pike with my glass. I saw the men fighting against great odds. When General Hooker came in great haste for orders, I asked him what men those were fighting on the pike. He replied: 'General Gibbon's Brigade of Western men.' I said: 'They must be made of iron.' Hooker replied: 'By the Eternal, they are iron! If you had seen them at Bull Run as I did, you would know them to be iron.' Then I said to him: 'Why, General Hooker, they fight equal to the best troops in the world.' After the battle I saw General Hooker at the Mountain House, near where the brigade fought, and he sang out: 'General McClellan, what do you think now of my Iron Brigade?' "

Those who participated in that battle know how gallantly the Pass was won, after a sanguinary struggle lasting until 9 o'clock at night, during which time the brigade suffered a loss of 309 men, out of about 1200 who went into the action.

On the 17th of September, three days after South Mountain, the Nineteenth was conspicuously engaged at Antietam, losing 79 men killed and wounded, and 18 missing, out of 210 officers and men, who went into the battle. Among the killed was Lieu-

tenant Colonel Alois O. Bachman, while in command of the regiment, and leading it in a charge on one of the enemy's batteries.

After the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Bachman, Captain William W. Dudley, of Company B, and later in the war brevet Brigadier General Dudley, as senior officer of the regiment, took command and led his men during the remainder of the engagement. His report of the battle, preserved in the official records, is as follows:

Camp, Gibbon Brigade,
September 21, 1862.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers in the battle of the 17th instant: Owing to the fall which Colonel Meredith received in the battle of the 28th of August, and the subsequent fatigue and exposure of the marches up to the 16th instant, he was unable to take command of our movements across the Antietam Creek. The command now fell upon Lieutenant Colonel Bachman. Immediately on crossing the creek we were advanced in the line of battle up the hill in a plowed field, which covered the brow of the hill. Lieutenant Colonel Bachman immediately deployed Company A, Sergeant Eager, forward as skirmishers through the corn field, in order to protect our front and the crossing of our division, which being accomplished, we were ordered to join the brigade and move further up to the right. - We stopped for the night, having closed column by division on first division, right in front.

Early on the morning of the 17th instant we were called up and prepared to go into action. We moved directly to the front, in column by division. Our first casualty occurred in a peach orchard near the destined battlefield.

We now moved to the edge of a corn field, near a stone house, which was immediately used as a hospital. Here we lay down while our skirmishers were scouring the corn field in front. We were soon ordered to the right to a piece of woods which skirted



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALOIS O. BACHMAN, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers
Killed in Action September 17, 1862

the battlefield on the right. Here we deployed column and formed our line of battle on the right of the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel Bachman ordered Company B, then my command, to deploy forward as skirmishers. This being done, the regiment moved slowly forward until the right was through the woods, when we halted. It was at this time that the attempt was made to take Battery B, Fourth Artillery, which was stationed at the straw stacks near the stone house hospital. Upon seeing the advance of the enemy, Lieutenant Colonel Bachman at once called in the skirmishers and changed front forward on the tenth company so as to front the left flank of the enemy.

As soon as it was practicable we opened fire on them, and we have every reason to believe that our fire was very effective in repulsing their attack on the battery. Soon we saw the enemy falling back in great disorder, and it was at this juncture that the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Bachman, yielding to the urgent appeals of the men, gave the order to charge, and hat in hand and sword drawn, he gave the order "double quick" and bravely led on, the men following, cheering as they advanced. We charged across the pike and followed the retreating rebels to the brow of the hill, over which they had a strong reserve of infantry and three pieces of artillery, which pieces seemed to have been abandoned by horses and men. It was at this point that brave Lieutenant Colonel Bachman fell mortally wounded, and I took command immediately. As soon as we could carry his body to the rear, we fell back to the pike and rallied.

Here we received an enfilading fire, the enemy having succeeded in approaching within 100 yards of our right, under cover of the woods. We again fell back to our old position and remained there until relieved by one of General Patrick's regiments. We then fell back in good order slowly about 30 rods into the open field.

In making the charge and retiring our colors fell three times, the bearers severely wounded. When they fell the last time, they were picked up and carried off the field by Lieutenant D. S. Hol-

loway of Company D. One of our men captured a rebel flag and took it to the rear. In this charge Lieutenant William Orr of Company K was severely wounded. At this time, about 2 o'clock p. m., we retired from the field in good order and formed in a strip of woods to the rear of the battlefield, with the other three regiments of our brigade for the purpose of stopping stragglers.

Our loss in killed was Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Bachman and 7 men; wounded Lieutenant William Orr, Company K, and 70 men; missing 26 men.

The officers all vied with each other in the performance of their duty and too much praise can not be awarded the non-commissioned officers for their gallant conduct; and the men of this regiment are all brave men, if we except the few who found their way to the rear when danger approached.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. DUDLEY, Captain Company B.

Commanding the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieutenant Frank A. Haskell.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Gibbon Brigade.

On the day following the battle of Antietam, Captain Dudley was promoted to the rank of Major of his regiment, and on the 8th of October, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the same.

After the battle of Antietam, the regiment remained in camp in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, where on the 6th of October, 1862, the brigade to which it belonged was joined by the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry. From that time on the famous Iron Brigade was composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry and Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery. The latter was commanded by Captain John Gibbon, who was subsequently made Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the brigade which was designated as the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, and was the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. W. DUDLEY

**Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, who as Captain Company B, Commanded Regiment after
the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Bachman at Antietam**

On the 14th of October, the brigade marched from its camp in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, to Bakersville, Md., and remained there until the 25th, when it resumed its march, passing through Keedysville and Crampton's Gap. The brigade recrossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge near Berlin, on the 30th of October, 1862, and from this point moved to Warrenton, Va., and from there by easy marches to the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredricksburg.

It remained in camp here until the battle of Fredricksburg, on the 11th 12th, 13th and 14th of December, 1862, and when the Army of the Potomac, under Major General Burnside, after a bloody contest of four days, was compelled to fall back north of the Rappahannock, the Nineteenth Indiana covered the rear, and was the last regiment to recross the river.

In this engagement it was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel J. Williams, and its loss was 3 men wounded and 4 men missing.

It then marched to the Bells Plain landing on the Potomac, and went into camp, remaining there until the 28th of April, 1863, (with the exception of the three days in January, spent in a futile attempt on the part of General Burnside in trying to move an army through the mud of Virginia in the winter time.)

On the 28th of April, 1863, the Nineteenth marched to Fitzhugh's crossing, below Fredricksburg, and the next morning crossed the Rappahannock, when it immediately engaged the enemy, losing 4 killed and wounded. The movement at this point was a *feint*, to enable the main army to cross the river above. The Nineteenth, on May 2d, with the command to which it was attached, recrossed the Rappahannock and marched up the river to the United States Ford, and, crossing there, before daylight on the morning of the 3d, took a position in the line of battle near Chancellorsville, but did not become engaged at that time. The regiment remained there until the morning of the 6th, when the Union army was withdrawn to the north side of the river, and the Nineteenth again went into camp near Fitzhugh's crossing.

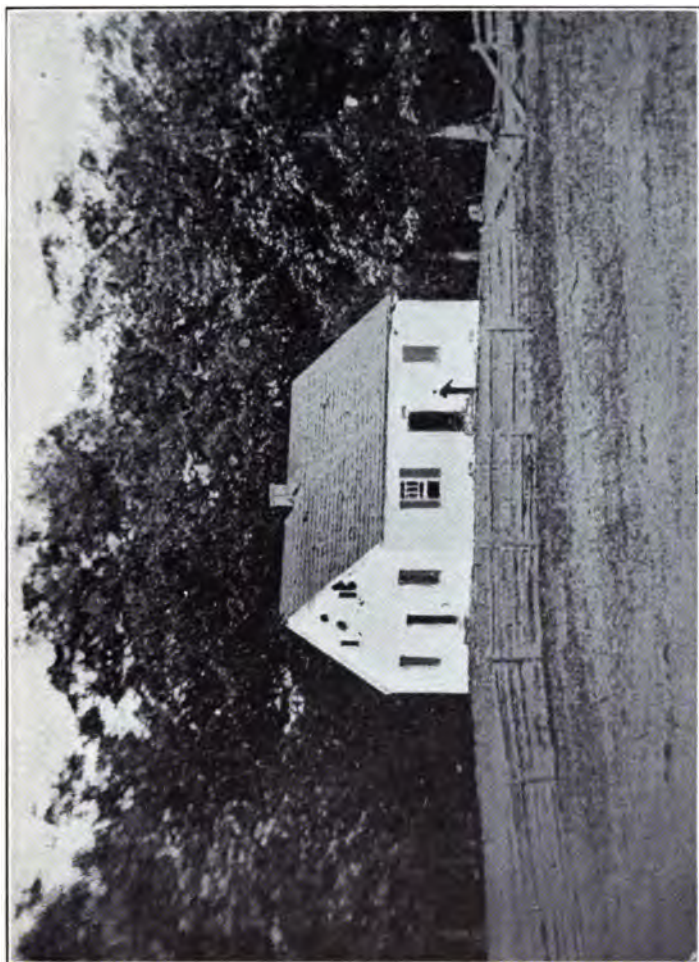
On the 21st of May it marched with the brigade to assist the return of a cavalry force which had been sent down the peninsula between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, and had been cut off by the burning of a bridge across the Mattox creek by the rebels. The bridge was rebuilt, the cavalry crossed and all returned to their old camp on the 27th, where they remained until June 12th, when the march toward the north, on the Gettysburg campaign was commenced.

The movement from this point, Fitzhugh's crossing, was almost a continuous march during the remainder of the month, from the 12th to the 30th of June, via Bealton, Manassas, Herndon Station, and crossing the Potomac river at Edwards' Ferry; thence across Maryland through Frederick City and on to Emmitsburg, Pa., and arriving at Marsh Run, four miles from Gettysburg, on the evening of June 30th. On the early morning of July 1st the regiment, with its command, moved toward Gettysburg, reaching the battlefield just as the engagement was opening.

The division to which the Iron Brigade was attached was the first infantry force to engage the enemy. And the brigade in a charge made soon after the commencement of the battle on this, the first day, captured the entire "Archer's" Confederate Brigade of about 1,500 men, consisting of the Thirteenth Alabama, Fifth Alabama, Battalion First Tennessee, Seventh Tennessee and Fourteenth Tennessee Regiments. On the afternoon of the same day the Nineteenth was engaged in helping to resist the desperate charge made by the Confederate army upon the First and Eleventh Corps, but was forced to fall back to Seminary Hill.

During this day's battle the Nineteenth fought as though the existence of the entire army depended upon each man's exertions. And it met with the unprecedented loss of 210 killed and wounded out of 288 that went into the battle. The desperate and heroic bravery of the officers and men of each regiment of the Iron Brigade was in all alike conspicuous with proportionate losses in this day's struggle.

We find no report of any officer in command of the regiment



THE DUNKARD CHURCH

in this bloody battle, but General Doubleday, commanding the First Division of the First Army Corps, in a very full report (Vol. 27, Part 1, Records of the Union and Confederate Armies) of the work of his division, tells of the deeds and work of the Nineteenth Indiana. He says: "In the Nineteenth Indiana, Private James Stickley of Company C, deserves special mention for refusing to leave the field when badly wounded. He was killed later in the action. Lieutenant Jones (Richard) of Company B, and Lieutenant East (Crockett T.) of Company C, fell while cheering their men on. Sergeant Ferguson (James) and Beshears (Andrew) of Company H, Winset (Thomas) and Daugherty (Thomas J.) of Company K, Michener (Thomas K) of Company E, Ogborn (Allen W.) of Company B, were among the killed, who are worthy of special mention. The active and fearless Lieutenant Colonel Dudley, lost a leg; Major Lindley, always cool and courageous, was wounded in the hand; Captains Holloway (David P.) Company D, Ives (Joseph T.) Company C, Shafer (John W.) Company G, and Lieutenants Wilson (William B.) Company H, Schlagel (Samuel B.) Company B, Campbell (William M.) Company C, Wittemeyer (Isaac W.) Company E, Macy (William W.) Company C, Branson (Isaac) Company E, Patrick (Chauncy B.) Company I, Gisse (Adam) Company A, Nash (James R.) Company F, were also wounded while doing all that men could do to insure success."

The two last mentioned officers refused to leave the field. Captains Hart (Patrick H.) Company H, Makepeace (Alonzo J.) Company A, Greene (George W.) Company E, and Lieutenant Richardson (Harland) Company F, fell into the hands of the enemy. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Samuel J. Williams, and to his promptness and courage and skill, it is in a great measure indebted for increasing the high reputation it already enjoyed.

When we look over that awful list of killed, wounded and captured officers of the regiment on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, it is not a matter of wonder that the official report of

what the regiment did there had to come from some other source than officers of the regiment.

The regiment was so nearly wiped out of existence that the survivors seem to have felt that it was mere mockery for them to tell how it was done.

Company B came out of the battle with a sergeant and four men, and in all the regiment but 78 men and Assistant Surgeon Abraham B. Haines survived, who were fit for duty.

On the 2d and 3d days of July the regiment occupied a position on Seminary Hill, but was not actively engaged. During these two days its loss was two wounded, one mortally.

The "Old Iron Brigade," being among the first on the field, it had to meet the first shock of a desperate attack of a far superior force. And nobly, right nobly did it do its whole duty, and surely is entitled to a full measure of the honors it justly earned, and won, in that great struggle.

A special correspondent of a New York paper, writing of the Iron Brigade at Gettysburg, said: "Reynolds has ridden into the angle of the woods, a bow-shot from the Seminary, and he cheers the Iron Brigade of Meredith as they wheel on the flank of the oak trees for a charge. Like a great flail of steel they swing into the shadows (of the trees) with the huzza that is as terrible as a volley. Low crouching—dismounted—at his horse's head—the General peeps into the depths of the grove. Crash! From the oak recesses, rang a hailstorm of lead, and Reynolds, with the word of command upon his tongue, falls forward bodily. The light of pride in his eye grows dull as blindness! The bronze flush on his face is veined with blue! Two men bear away a dripping stretcher to the edge of the town, and the Architect of the battle has fallen dead across its portal. Grief—terror—have here no space to live in. Across the brook and up the ridge, with a yell that is shot through and through with their own volleys, two jagged arcs of gray leap into sight, wheeling, the one for the woods, the other, pushing through the gorge of the old railway. Huzza! Huzza! From the skirts of the 'oaks' the great double-

doors of the Iron Brigade shut together as with a slam of colliding mountains, folding between them fifteen hundred rebel prisoners of war. Patrick Maloney, a brawney Irishman in blue, siezes General Archer by the throat. 'Roight about face, Ginerall, March!' Ere you can think, the disarmed column is over Seminary Ridge, and the grinning 'Celt' has said to General Wadsworth, looking on from the Seminary shadows: 'Ginerall Wadsworth, I make you acquainted with Ginerall Archer.'"

On the 6th of July the regiment moved from Gettysburg to Emmitsville, with its command. On the following day it commenced its toilsome return southward, arriving at Rohrsburg, near Berlin, Md., on the 16th. On the 18th it crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and marched to Rappahannock Station, Va., where it arrived about August 1st. It then moved to Culpepper and remained in that vicinity until the latter part of November, when the Mine Run campaign commenced. The regiment participated in the battle of Mine Run on the 30th of November, after which it again went into camp near Culpepper.

On the 1st of January, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as Veterans, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. They returned to their old camp near Culpepper, March 4th.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the Nineteenth Indiana, as part of the First Brigade, General Lysander Cutler, Fourth Division, General Wadsworth's Fifth Army Corps, General Warren, moved from its winter quarters near Culpepper, crossed the Rapidan and bivouacked for the night near Wilderness Tavern. In addition to its old associates, the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, it was now associated with and as a part of the same brigade, the gallant Seventh Indiana.

On the morning of the 5th of May the brigade moved forward, found the enemy, attacked him, and in a desperate encounter, the Nineteenth lost 7 men killed, 75 wounded and 15 captured.

Among the killed was the Colonel of the regiment, Samuel J. Williams, who fell gallantly leading his regiment.

Upon the fall of Colonel Williams, Lieutenant Colonel John M. Lindley assumed command of the regiment and continued in command through the months of May, June, July and August, and until after the command had reached Petersburg.

On the 18th of August Captain William Orr of Company K was mustered as Major of the regiment and assumed command on the 31st of August, according to the roster of the army of that date.

The Nineteenth Indiana, with its brigade, was again engaged with the enemy on the 8th of May at Laurel Hill, and from that date, until the 12th was constantly on the skirmish line and during this period lost 6 men killed and 11 wounded.

From the 12th, upon which date the brigade was desperately engaged, to the 20th, it was constantly on the skirmish line, but both sides fought behind breastworks. The loss of the Nineteenth during this period was 6 men killed and 2 officers and 31 men wounded.

On the 20th of May General Lee fell back towards Hanover Junction, and the Army of the Potomac pressed forward in pursuit. On the morning of the 23d General Lee turned upon his pursuer and a desperate battle ensued on the North Anna river, near Jerico Mills. In this action the Nineteenth Indiana lost 2 men killed and 10 wounded.

On the 27th of May the Army of the Potomac fell back across the North Anna, moved rapidly to the left, crossed the Pamunky river and occupied a position in the vicinity of Cold Harbor.

Here was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the war on the 3d of June. The position of the Nineteenth in this engagement was at Bethesda church, nine miles from Richmond. The Nineteenth Indiana was on the skirmish line and its loss was 3 killed and 12 wounded. It continued in line until the 6th of June, when it moved to the rear with its corps, and for the first time in a month, was out of range of the enemy's fire.

On the night of June 12th the corps moved to the left, crossed the Chickahominy river and on the morning of the 15th reached

the James river which it crossed on the 16th and marched rapidly in the direction of Petersburg, south of Richmond, where a great battle was in progress.

On the morning of the 17th the Nineteenth, with its brigade, took its place in the line of battle and was ordered to advance, which it did, driving the enemy some distance before it, and halting, threw up breastworks.

During the night the enemy fell back and on the 18th an assault upon his works was ordered and the order was obeyed, but with terrible results, as the enemy fired from behind his field works and the Union troops fought in the open. But the advance was maintained and before nightfall the advanced line was securely entrenched within 300 yards of the enemy's line.

The Nineteenth Indiana occupied its part of this line until the 1st of August, and the corps was relieved and began the movement which finally proved successful, to cut the Weldon railroad, south of Petersburg.

On the 18th of August, 1864, the Nineteenth Indiana, with its brigade, commanded by Brigadier General E. S. Bragg, was engaged at Yellow Tavern, on the Weldon railroad, but it sustained little loss, and that was the last engagement of the brigade in which the Nineteenth Indiana participated, as the term of service of that gallant regiment expired on the 7th of September, and the men entitled to muster out of the service were sent home for discharge, and 107 men, whose term of service had not expired, were temporarily assigned to the Seventh Indiana.

On the 18th of October the men of the Nineteenth Indiana not entitled to discharge were consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers and Major William Orr, of the Nineteenth became Colonel of the Twentieth Indiana, as now constituted, Colonel John M. Lindley having been mustered out of service on this last consolidation. Assistant Surgeon Abraham B. Hains, of the Nineteenth Indiana, was continued as Assistant Surgeon of

the reorganized Twentieth Indiana until the 8th of March, 1865, when he was promoted to Surgeon of the One Hundred Forty-sixth Indiana. Captain John W. Shafer, Lieutenants William W. Macy, William B. Wilson and Jesse N. Potts were continued as officers of the reorganized Twentieth. The men of this last reorganization, formerly connected with the Nineteenth Indiana, were finally mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of July, 1865.

Aside from the report of Captain W. W. Dudley, who commanded the Nineteenth Indiana at the battle of Antietam, and led the regiment off the field after the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Bachman, and simple reports of casualties as they occurred, we find no reports in the official records preserved by the government, by the officers who at different times commanded this splendid regiment.

It fought bravely wherever engaged and was an especially heavy loser of men at Gainesville, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Yellow Tavern, but the searcher for its record is invariably compelled to look for its achievements to the reports of brigade and division commanders, to learn what the Nineteenth Indiana did. While the regiment was almost wiped out of existence and lost 210 men out of 288 engaged at Gettysburg, we only learn of the particulars of this awful sacrifice from the report of its division commander, General Doubleday. The officers of the regiment seem to have been satisfied to do the work and leave someone else to tell the story.

When the Nineteenth Indiana went into the field it numbered 1,048 men, field, staff, line and enlisted men, and the recruits received while in the field raised the number of men connected with the regiment to 1,246 men.

On the 20th of July, 1864, 102 men were mustered out, whose term of service had expired and had not re-enlisted.

When consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana, the regiment

numbered 303 men and officers, which number included 107 men received from the Seventh Indiana.

Three field officers of the regiment were killed in action, namely, a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major. The percentage of loss of the regiment exceeds that of any other regiment going into the Civil War from Indiana, and its name will live in history while the story of that war survives.

CHAPTER IX.

The Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers.

The Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers was recruited in the months of July and August, 1861, Company A being recruited at Greencastle, Company B at Ruglesville, Company C at Edinburg, Company D at Bedford, Company E at Washington, Company F at Bloomington, Company G at Morgantown, Company H at Paris Crossing, Company I at Putnamville, and Company K at Jasper.

The companies assembled at Indianapolis and were there mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, on the 12th day of September, 1861.

The officers of the new regiment were: Colonel, Silas Colgrove; Lieutenant Colonel, Archibald I. Harrison; Major, John Mehringer; Adjutant, Robert B. Gilmore; Quartermaster, James M. Jamison; Chaplain, Thomas A. Whitted; Surgeon, Jarvis J. Johnson; Assistant Surgeon, Green V. Woollen.

On the 15th of September, 1861, the regiment left Indianapolis and went to Washington by rail.

Arriving at Washington the regiment went into camp at Kalorama Heights, and after remaining there about two weeks, was assigned to General Banks' Army of the Shenandoah.

On the 29th of September the regiment marched to Darnestown, Maryland; and when the disaster occurred to our troops at Balls Bluffs, on the Potomac, two weeks later, the regiment made a hasty march to that point. From Balls Bluffs the regiment returned to Darnestown and remained there until December, when it moved camp to near Fredrick, Maryland.

The last of February, 1862, the regiment crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and two weeks later reached Winchester.



Capt. Wilson's Regt. Buller's Regt. Johnson's Hill. Surge. Wilson's Regt. Moore's

THE 2ND TENNESSEE VOL. INF.

WINTER QUARTERS OF THE 2ND TENNESSEE VOL. INF. AT CAMP MCLACK NEAR FREDERICK CITY, MD.

The regiment was now a part of the Third Brigade, composed of the Eighty-third New York Volunteers, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers and the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, the brigade being commanded by General Charles S. Hamilton. The brigade was part of the First Division commanded by Brigadier General Alpheus S. Williams and the Fifth Army Corps.

On Saturday, the 22d of March, 1862, the division of General Williams took up its line of march to Manassas by way of Berryville and Snickers Ferry, and thus had no part in the first battle of Winchester on the 23d of March, but upon Stonewall Jackson's second invasion of the Shenandoah Valley the regiment with its brigade marched to Strasburg, and there the regiment felt the first impact of Jackson's return to the Valley at Bucktown on the 23d of March, where Company B of the Twenty-seventh and a company of the Third Wisconsin were guarding a bridge. In a spirited engagement lasting most of the afternoon nine men of Company B, Twenty-seventh, were wounded.

On the 24th Banks' army fell back from Strasburg to Winchester. On this retreat Jackson's forces coming in on a side road stopped Banks' column and he was about to lose his wagon train. The Twenty-seventh hastened back and in the midst of much excitement among the teamsters held its position against the enemy until every movable wagon was safe.

On the morning of the 25th the regiment was occupying a position on the extreme left of its brigade, the left of the regiment resting on the turnpike. It was held in reserve until the enemy began a flank movement of the brigade when it wheeled into line of battle and from that time on was in the fiercest part of the engagement, until the entire brigade, with the army, was compelled to fall back.

The loss of the Twenty-seventh Indiana in this engagement was 3 men killed, 3 officers and 14 men wounded and 3 officers and 101 men captured or missing.

From Winchester Banks' army fell back to Williamsport, a

distance of thirty-five miles, followed by the enemy. As General Banks says in his report, "The pursuit of the enemy was prompt and vigorous, but our movements rapid and without loss." According to the General's report thirty-five miles of his march from Winchester to the Potomac was made in one day, and the retreat did not end until his army was on the north side of the Potomac.

After three weeks at Williamsport, the Twenty-seventh moved southward early in July with its brigade going towards Culpepper by way of Chester Gap.

At Culpepper, the Twenty-seventh Indiana became a part of Pope's Army of Virginia, its brigade still commanded by Brigadier General Gordon and still designated as the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. The regiments of the brigade were now the Third Wisconsin, Colonel Ruger, Second Massachusetts, Colonel Andrews, and Twenty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Colgrove. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, nominally attached to this brigade, was and for months had been on detached duty.

The brigade reached Culpepper on the night of August 8th, and the next morning Banks' Corps moved southward in the direction of Cedar Mountain, a distance of eight miles, and arrived on the battlefield late in the afternoon, but in time to share actively in this most bloody conflict. The Twenty-seventh Indiana fought here under the eye of its brigade commander until our troops were withdrawn from the field and suffered quite seriously.

In this action the Twenty-seventh Indiana lost 1 officer, Lieutenant George W. Reed, Company I, and 14 men killed, 1 officer and 28 men wounded and 1 officer and 5 men missing or captured. Later Lieutenant Thomas J. Box, Company D, was wounded and captured.

Of the men reported wounded it is said five were mortally wounded. Banks' Corps, which had done the principal fighting at Cedar Mountain, fell back with all the army, before the advancing Confederates, and while his troops in the disastrous Second Bull Run campaign were always within call of where they



BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL and COLONEL SILAS COLGROVE
Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers

were needed, but the call never seemed to come at the opportune time, and thus the remaining days of August passed, for the regiments connected with Banks' command, in marching and counter-marching in hot suns, rain, dust and mud, witnessing the expiring throes of the short lived Army of Virginia, but not called on or permitted to do anything to prolong its existence.

Pursuing this kind of uncertain military existence, the Twenty-seventh Indiana found itself, at the end of Pope's bloody fiasco, in Washington with all the disorganized mass of troops that had congregated there by the vicissitudes of war, out of which a new army was soon to be organized on a definite plan with a definite work before it.

In the early days of September, 1862, by direction of the President, Major General George B. McClellan took up the work of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac.

The Twenty-seventh Indiana still remained a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, the brigade and division commanders remaining the same as they had been, but they were now a part of the Twelfth Army Corps, commanded by Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield.

The Third Brigade, as now constituted, was made up of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Second Massachusetts, Thirteenth New Jersey, One Hundred Seventh New York and a detachment of the Zouaves d'Afrique, Pennsylvania, without officers, attached to the Second Massachusetts.

Having crossed the Potomac on the 4th of September, the regiment, with its brigade and division, moved to near Tennallytown and camped. On the 5th it moved to Rockville, on the 10th to Damascus, on the 12th to Ijamsville, on the 13th to near Fredrick, on the 14th to South Mountain and bivouacked, on the 15th moved to Keedysville and bivouacked, and lay in line of battle all day of the 16th, and on the 17th the division and brigade took an active part in the battle of Antietam, under General Mansfield, on the right.

The part taken in the great and bloody battle of Antietam on

the 17th of September, 1862, by the Twenty-seventh Indiana is so well told in the report of the Colonel who commanded the regiment on that memorable day that we give the report entire, and as written five days after the battle.

Headquarters Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.
September 22, 1862.

Sir:

I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment (Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers) in the action of the 17th instant, near Sharpsburg, Md.:

About sunrise in the morning I received orders to get my regiment under arms. I immediately formed my regiment in column by battalion, close in mass, right in front. The brigade was promptly moved to the front, the Second Massachusetts occupying the right, the Third Wisconsin second, my regiment third, the One Hundred Seventh New York fourth, and the Thirteenth New Jersey the left or rear. In this position the brigade was moved forward, I should judge a distance of two thirds of a mile.

At this point, as by this time the action had become general and severe on our left, under your direction, the brigade was immediately moved to the left. The Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin and Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiments moved to a point designated by you, and formed their line of battle on a swell of ground immediately in front of a corn-field, in which the battle had been raging for some time. Our troops in the corn-field, a part of General Hooker's division, had been badly cut up, and were slowly retreating. When we first gained our position, the corn-field, or nearly all of it, was occupied by the enemy. This field was on a low piece of ground, the corn very heavy, and serving, to some extent, to screen the enemy from view, yet the colors and battle flags of several regiments appearing above the corn clearly indicate the advance of the enemy in force. Immediately in front, or beyond the corn-field, upon open ground, at a distance of about 400 yards, were three regiments in line of battle, and farther to the right, on a high ridge of ground, was still another

regiment in line diagonally to our line. When we first took our position it was impossible to immediately open fire upon the enemy without firing into our own troops, who were retreating out of the corn-field. As soon as these troops had filed past my left, I immediately ordered my regiment to fire, which was done in good order. The firing was very heavy on both sides, and must have continued for more than two hours, without any change of position on either side. It was very evident from the firing that the enemy was greatly superior in numbers at this point. The only force during this time at this place engaged was the three old regiments of your brigade. At one time during this part of the engagement the fire of the enemy was so terribly destructive it seemed our little force would be entirely annihilated.

After the fight had raged for about two hours, without any perceptible advantage to either side, some of our forces (I have never learned whose) came up on our left in a piece of woods on the left of the corn-field, and opened an enfilading fire upon the enemy. This fire and ours in their front soon proved too hard for them. They broke and fled, in utter confusion, into a piece of woods on the right. We were then ordered to fix bayonets and advance, which was promptly done. Advancing through the corn-field, we changed front to the right by throwing our left forward. We had advanced over the larger portion of the ground when we were ordered to halt. I soon discovered that General Sumner's corps had arrived and were fresh, not yet having been in the action, and the work of dislodging the enemy from the woods, designed for your shattered brigade, had been assigned to them.

At a later hour in the day my regiment and the Third Wisconsin were ordered to advance nearly over the same ground to the support of the Second Massachusetts, Thirteenth New Jersey and One-hundred-and-seventh New York, who had been posted in or near the woods held by the rebels, to the rear of the corn-field. We promptly advanced nearly to the woods, but before we could get there our forces had been cut up and fallen back. The two regiments held their position until the enemy had been driven back

by a well-directed shower of grape and canister from one of our batteries, after which we took up a position in rear, and in support of the batteries. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, as well as the balance of your brigade, was under fire from before sunrise until after dark, and although the main part of the fighting they were engaged in, occurred in the fore part of the day, yet during the whole day they were frequently exposed to heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. At night I was temporarily, by you, placed in command of the brigade, and the whole brigade marched to the front and nearest the enemy, in support of our batteries in front. Although our men had gone into the fight without breakfast and had fought all day, they performed this arduous duty without grumbling, but with cheerfulness.

Subsequent events of the day have disclosed to us that the troops your brigade so bravely fought and conquered at Antietam were the same troops you fought at Winchester on the 25th of May last—Ewell's old division, eight regiments—Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina regiments. I am proud to be able to report to you that I believe every officer and man of my regiment who went into the fight with me did his whole duty. I saw no man or officer who took a backward step during the whole day, unless ordered to do so.

I went into the fight with 443 men, rank and file. My loss in action was: killed, 17; wounded, 192. Most of the wounds are slight; many, however, severe and mortal. Quite a number of amputations have been necessary. Twelve deaths among the wounded have been reported to me. A list of the killed and wounded is herewith submitted.

Your obedient servant,

S. Colgrove,

Colonel Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon,

Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Banks' Corps,
Army of the Potomac.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ABISHA L. MORRISON
Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers

Among the killed of the Twenty-seventh Indiana in the battle of Antietam were Lieutenants Robert B. Gilmore and William Vanorsdall, of Company A; Lieutenant Jacob A. Lee, of Company C, and Captain Peter Kop, of Company F. Among the wounded were Captain John W. Wilcoxon, of Company A; Captain Josiah C. Williams, of Company C; Lieutenant Joseph Balsley, of Company D; Captain James Stephens, of Company E, and Captain John W. McKahin, of Company H.

Early in the day, and before the disposition of the troops of the Twelfth Corps had been fully made, Major General Mansfield, commanding the corps, fell mortally wounded, and the command of the corps fell to Brigadier General Williams, who had commanded the First Division of the corps. Brigadier General Gordon took command of General Williams' division, and Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, of the Third Wisconsin, took command of the brigade to which the Twenty-seventh Indiana was attached.

From Colonel Colgrove's report it will be observed that the loss of the Twenty-seventh Indiana was over 47 per cent. of the men with which it went into action, certainly a record that entitles the regiment to be commemorated by a monument on this bloody field.

After the battle of Antietam the regiment, with its division, moved to Brownsburg, by way of Sharpsburg, on the 19th; to near Sandy Hook, over Maryland Heights, on the 20th; upon Maryland Heights the 22d, where it remained until the 28th, and then moved down to Sandy Hook, where it remained until the 1st of October. The Third Brigade remained on Maryland Heights until the 29th of October, when it was ordered to the position held by General F. J. Porter, near Sharpsburg.

Upon the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, after the battle of Antietam, Major General H. W. Slocum assumed command of the Twelfth Corps. The main body of the Twenty-seventh Indiana was camped at Dam No. 4, on the Potomac, guarding the river at that point, and when comfortably quartered for the winter, orders came to move, and in the early part of December the division moved to Fairfax Station. Here again

the troops housed themselves for the winter, and late in January orders came again to march to Stafford's Court House.

The Twenty-seventh remained here in camp until the 27th of April, when it moved, with its brigade and division, to Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock river, by way of Hartwood church, encamping at the latter place the first night, and a mile and a half from Kelley's Ford on the second night. On the morning of the 29th of April the division crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford and took the road to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan. Two and a half miles out from Kelley's Ford the division encountered the enemy's cavalry, with which the cavalry in advance of Williams' division skirmished until within three miles of Germania Ford. Brigadier General Ruger now commanded the Third Brigade, to which the Twenty-seventh Indiana was attached, and that brigade led the advance in this movement, and the Twenty-seventh led the advance of its brigade, followed by a section of artillery, and was the first to reach the ford, capturing a force of the enemy there, numbering about one hundred, engaged in erecting a bridge. The Twenty-seventh led the advance in fording the Rapidan at this point, and the water was so deep that it was necessary to remove cartridge boxes. On the 30th the division moved to Chancellorsville, and on arriving there Ruger's brigade was posted on the left of the plank road west from Chancellorsville and in the center of the division, and an abatis was at once constructed in front of the line occupied by the brigade.

On May 1, the Third Brigade, to which the Twenty-seventh was attached, moved out on the plank road east of Chancellorsville, on the left of the First Brigade, and the division moved toward the enemy in the direction of Fredricksburg. This movement was for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, and after some skirmishing with the enemy, the division returned to its former position and constructed substantial breastworks, behind the abatis it had erected, when the division first took position. From this position the Twenty-seventh Indiana and Third Wisconsin moved forward under orders

and constructed breastworks in the edge of a woods, and diagonal to the line of the brigade breastworks, so as to enfilade, by their fire, any approach of the enemy to the brigade breastworks. The Twenty-seventh Indiana occupied the left of the brigade.

Colonel Colgrove, commanding the Twenty-seventh, so well describes the work his regiment performed in this situation, that only his language should be employed in its narration: "Being the left of the brigade, I drew my regiment up in line, at, or nearly at, right angles with our breastworks, or the original line, the eight right companies resting inside the breastworks, the two left companies outside and on a line with the other eight companies. At this time, immediately in rear of my left, was a perfect jam of artillery and caissons, many of which had been abandoned; some of them had been left standing, horses and all; in some instances the limbers had been dropped and in others the teams had been cut loose, leaving everything. As near as I could learn, but few officers remained with them. I finally succeeded in finding a Lieutenant Lewis, of what battery I did not learn. I requested him to put two pieces on my left, on a high point of ground commanding the ravine in front of the breastworks. He could only find five or six of his men, and I made a detail from my regiment to assist him. We finally succeeded in getting the two pieces in position. About this time a line officer of the One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania Regiment came up with about two hundred men, and reported that he had no field officers with him, and requested me to take charge of them. I put them in position in rear of the artillery, with orders to support it, which they did with alacrity and bravery. I wish to remark here that these men stayed with me during the night and through the fight next day, and behaved most gallantly.

"About the time I succeeded in getting the two pieces of artillery in position, a portion of the One-hundred-and-seventh New York Regiment reported to me without a field officer. I put them in position on my left. These arrangements were scarcely completed before the rebels made a charge upon our breastworks with

terrific yells. I immediately caused both pieces of artillery to open fire, first with shell and afterwards with grape and canister. I am very confident that the fire from these two pieces of artillery, enfilading the whole length of the ravine and abatis in front of the breastworks, did much to check the rebel advance.

"Shortly after sunrise on Sunday morning, the 3d, the enemy having obtained possession of our breastworks on the right, advanced on our line and opened fire. In a very short time the whole line became engaged. The enemy advanced steadily, delivering their fire with telling effect. The whole line stood firm. No part of the line yielded an inch or wavered. The enemy poured in regiment after regiment of fresh troops, determined to break the line; but whenever and wherever they made their appearance, they found our fire so deadly that they were forced to halt and seek shelter behind the timber and rises in the ground. After the battle had progressed an hour or more, my officers notified me that the ammunition was running out. I immediately ordered the whole line to fix bayonets and charge, which was done in gallant style. The rebels fled before us like sheep, and took refuge behind the breastworks and reopened fire upon us. After delivering a few rounds, I ordered a second charge. Our men charged the breastworks on the extreme left of our line. In some instances a regular hand-to-hand fight took place. The enemy soon gave way, and being in our abatis, they were soon thrown into the utmost confusion. While endeavoring to retreat through the brush and tree tops, they became mixed up in a perfect jam, our men all the time pouring in the most deadly fire. I can safely say that I have never witnessed, on any occasion, so perfect a slaughter."

The loss of the Twenty-seventh Indiana at Chancellorsville was 32 killed and mortally wounded and 118 wounded.

The officers killed, or who died of mortal wounds, were Lieutenant Simpson Hamrick, of Company A; Captain John A. Casady, of Company D; Lieutenant Isaac Van Buskirk, of Company F, and Lieutenant Julian F. Hoffer, of Company K.



MAJOR JOHN MEHRIGER
Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers

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The official list of casualties gives 3 officers and 17 men killed, and 9 officers and 117 men wounded, but the mortally wounded made the list of killed 32. Captain Stephen Jerger, of Company K, lost a leg, and was honorably discharged on account of it August 9, 1863.

Colonel Colgrove, who commanded the regiment, was one of the wounded officers, but he remained with his regiment, led it off the field, and did not mention the fact that he had been wounded in his report of the battle written a few days later.

And thus it was that this splendid regiment, which had fought so bravely to make Chancellorsville a victory, and which we must believe would have been a victory had all the regiments there fought like it did, fell back to its old camp across the Rappahannock, where it remained until the sunny days of early June, pondering its awful loss, and again took up the line of march with its brigade, division and corps, for the field of Gettysburg, where it was again to receive a new baptism of blood.

After a weary march out of Virginia, across the neck of Maryland, with its old brigade, division and corps, the Twenty-seventh Indiana arrived on the battlefield of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1, and ready for the old game of war it had played so well at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July went in with its old ardor and maintained the record it had already so nobly won.

In the great battle, General Slocum, commanding the Twelfth Corps, was placed in command of the right wing of the army; General Williams took command of the corps, General Ruger of the division, and Colonel Colgrove commanded the Third Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel John R. Fessler commanded the Twenty-seventh Indiana.

On the 2d the brigade skirmished with the enemy, in its front, and in which there was, for it, no very serious fighting, but on the morning of the 3d, the Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana, under orders, charged the enemy's works in their

front, which became so much of a slaughter that these two gallant regiments had to be recalled after suffering frightful loss.

In this charge the Second Massachusetts lost 130 men killed and wounded, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana 112 men, out of 339 men, rank and file, which it took into action.

Lieutenant Colonel Fessler's report shows 15 men killed and 83 wounded, including 7 commissioned officers, in the charge, and 18 men killed and 93 wounded in the entire engagement.

Among the wounded officers were Lieutenants Thomas J. Box and Joseph Balsley, of Company D; Lieutenant George L. Fesler, of Company G, and Lieutenant Thomas Nugent, of Company H, who lost a leg.

After the corps, to which the Twenty-seventh Indiana belonged, had marched back into Virginia, from Gettysburg, the regiment, with its brigade, was sent to New York City, on a two weeks' trip, to aid in quelling the draft riot which was threatened there, and shortly after its return to Virginia the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee, going there by rail by the most expeditious route.

There the brigade and division passed the winter, at Tullahoma, Tennessee, and about the last of April, 1864, moved to the front, the Twelfth Corps being merged into the Twentieth Corps, under command of Major General Hooker.

The first fighting of the Twenty-seventh Indiana in the west was at Resaca, on the 15th of May. The regiment fought here with its old-time gallantry, and, as usual, suffered severely, but it had some compensation there in an exploit that has become historic. As the regiment stood in line of battle, concealed by a pawpaw thicket, a rebel regiment was seen approaching it in line of battle. Colonel Colgrove ordered his men not to fire a shot until he gave the word, and when the rebel regiment, which proved to be the Thirty-eighth Alabama, had approached to within thirty yards, the order was given, and the Twenty-seventh poured a murderous fire into its enemy, and followed this up by a rushing charge, capturing the Thirty-eighth Alabama entire, including the

colonel of the regiment, who carried its colors. These were snatched from his hand by Private Elijah White, of Company D, who handed them to the captain of his company.

In the battle of Resaca the Twenty-seventh Indiana lost 11 killed and mortally wounded and 48 wounded.

Among the killed at Resaca was Lieutenant George Chapin, of Company I, and among the wounded was Lieutenant George Stephenson, of Company D, who lost an arm.

Ten days later, on the 25th of May, the Twenty-seventh participated in the battle of New Hope Church, where its killed and mortally wounded numbered 7, and its wounded were 31, and one captured.

The Twenty-seventh next participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, where its loss was 7 killed and mortally wounded and 21 wounded. Among the wounded was Colonel Colgrove, of the regiment, who was so seriously injured as to disable him for further service.

The next work of the regiment was to participate, as an independent organization, in the siege of Atlanta, and on the 1st of September, 1864, the regiment was marched back to the Chattahoochee River, where the men who had served three years, and were entitled to discharge, were mustered out of service.

On the 4th of November, 1864, the remnant of the regiment, including veterans and recruits, numbering 240 men, were consolidated with the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, and supernumerary officers were mustered out of the service.

Those men of the regiment consolidated with the Seventieth served on the campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, and on the muster out of the Seventieth, the remnant of the Twenty-seventh were consolidated with the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and finally mustered out of service on the 21st day of July, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

The total number of men connected with the Twenty-seventh Indiana was 1,322, and number of men accounted for was 1,270. The number of non-commissioned officers and men that died in

the service was 263, and the number of commissioned officers who died was 12. The number who re-enlisted as veterans was 154 and the number of recruits was 75. The original number of enlisted men was 982.

The number of men killed and mortally wounded in action during the entire term of service of the regiment was 169. The number of men wounded in action was 527.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACOB S. BUCHANAN
Third Indiana Cavalry

CHAPTER X.

Third Indiana Cavalry.

The companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry (A, B, C, D, E and F), that were connected with the Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign of 1862 and participated in the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, 1862, as part of the Second Brigade, of the Cavalry Division, under General Alfred Pleasanton, were all recruited in counties bordering on the Ohio River, with the exception of Company F.

In the early months of the Civil War the authorities at Washington gave little encouragement to the recruiting of cavalry organizations in Indiana, and when the above companies were recruited, and their services tendered to the Governor of Indiana, that official could only procure their acceptance by the government on condition that the men entering such organizations furnish their own horses. But the desire of the young men offering themselves for the cavalry arm of the service was such that they complied with the government's conditions, and each man furnished himself with a good Indiana horse.

Companies A and C were recruited in Switzerland county, Company B in Harrison county, Company D in Dearborn county, Company E in Jefferson county, and Company F in Fayette, Rush, Marion and Shelby counties. These companies were originally recruited for the First Indiana Cavalry (Twenty-eighth Volunteers), for which camps of rendezvous were established at Evansville and Madison.

Conrad Baker was commissioned Colonel of the First Indiana Cavalry, and, with eight companies that had assembled at Evansville, was mustered into the United States service on the 20th

of August, 1861, and, under orders, he proceeded to St. Louis and became a part of General Fremont's command.

The six companies that had rendezvoused at Madison, to become a part of the First Indiana Cavalry, instead of following the first eight companies into the Western field, were, with Lieutenant Colonel Scott Carter, who had been left in charge of them, sent east to the Army of the Potomac, and on the 21st of October, 1861, by an order of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, they were designated the Third Indiana Cavalry (Forty-fifth Regiment), and Lieutenant Colonel Scott Carter was commissioned Colonel of the new regiment. Four other companies, G, H, I and K, not quite ready for the field when the six companies went east, were also made a part of this new regiment, but when mustered into the service, instead of being forwarded to the regiment to which they belonged, were sent to Kentucky, and distributed at the headquarters of different division commanders, commanding our forces around Louisville. And in 1862, when two other companies, L and M, were recruited for the Third Indiana Cavalry, after being held in the State for service under the provost marshal for more than a year, they were also forwarded south instead of east, and in February, 1864, after long separation, these six companies in the west finally got together at Marysville, Tennessee, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Klein, who had originally gone to the field as captain of Company K.

It is thus seen that the two halves of the Third Indiana Cavalry were widely separated during the entire war, and never operated together, although in the assignment of officers the regiment was treated as acting as a whole by the Governor of Indiana. The eastern battalion retained the position of Colonel, while the western battalion was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, after the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Jacob S. Buchanan, October 25, 1862.

Thus it was that while the Third Indiana Cavalry, with the Army of the Potomac, was never anything more than a battalion

of six companies, yet it was brigaded with regiments of twelve companies, and required to perform the duties of a full regiment, and whilst these duties were frequently onerous and severe, the battalion was ever proud to realize that it met every emergency, and made a name for itself that stands out in history, among the bright records made by many Indiana regiments in the Civil War, and entitles it to be remembered among the noble regiments that served their country on the bloody field of Antietam.

The first assignment of the battalion, after reaching Washington, in September, 1861, was with the division of Major General Hooker, then lying at Bladensburg, and after remaining there a few days, went with that officer and his division to Budd's Ferry, on the lower Potomac, and about forty miles below Washington. At this point General Hooker's division was confronted by a large force of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and the principal pastime of these two hostile forces was shelling each other with artillery planted on the opposite bluffs of the Potomac. It was seldom any one was hurt by this artillery fire, at such long range, but it was always wise to be on the lookout and dodge when necessary.

During about four months of this first winter in the field, while General Hooker maintained his headquarters at Budd's Ferry, the headquarters of the battalion were also maintained there, but four of the companies, A, B, E and F, were employed in scouting and picketing, for many miles along the lower Potomac and through the adjacent territory. Lower Maryland, in those days, was a seething hotbed of secession, and a Union man was a curiosity, and so uncomfortable was it for young men of that type in this section of the State that several of them actually enlisted in one of the companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry as a measure of safety. Mail between Baltimore and Richmond passed about as regularly through lower Maryland as it ever had, only it was not carried by United States officials. Emissaries of the Confederate Government at Richmond were not only employed in carrying the mail, but contraband travel through the country and across

the Potomac River was so thoroughly protected by the people of the section that it became a difficult task to break it up. Richmond, by way of Baltimore, was about as well informed of what was going on in Washington as were the people of Washington themselves.

By numerous lines of travel, parties from the North and from the South were constantly passing through this section of Maryland, being ferried over the Potomac in various kinds of small river craft, impossible of detection or capture by the government flotilla stationed in those waters. It was because of the failure of our gunboats to seriously interfere with this sort of thing, and thus enable the government at Richmond to be kept fully advised of every movement of the government at Washington, that the Third Indiana Cavalry was assigned to this duty. And the only assistance the battalion had from any portion of the population of this exceedingly disloyal section of the country was from the slaves, who were still held in bondage, and in whose ownership the government still protected their masters. While Maryland sent a number of splendid regiments to the field in behalf of the Union, it is not recorded in history that more than a corporal's guard of Union soldiers were ever recruited from the southern portion of the State of Maryland.

In no way can the force of this statement be better impressed than to call attention to the historical fact that when John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, had committed his bloody deed, he hastened into this portion of Maryland, over the route he had already chosen, as the safest way to escape his pursuers, and where for days he was concealed by leading citizens, before he attempted to cross the Potomac into Virginia. With the whole country aroused, and the government sleuths on his trail, he found security in the portion of lower Maryland where the Third Indiana Cavalry was assigned to duty during the first winter of the war. The hostility to the Union there never died out, and it was a very familiar fact to the assassin of our martyred President.

It was part of the work of the battalion to picket the Maryland



BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL and COLONEL GEO. H. CHAPMAN
Third Indiana Cavalry

shore of the Potomac at night, and be on the lookout for the small craft that plied those waters, carrying mail and passengers from one shore to the other.

These small craft would shoot out of the mouth of some creek after nightfall, going south and coming north, and there was many an exciting race, on water as well as by land, by the men of the battalion, in pursuit of these blockade runners. The men of the battalion became so expert in handling small river craft that General Hooker called them his "horse marines."

When Hooker's division went to the peninsula with McClellan, in April, 1862, the battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry was sent to Washington, and from there, after a few days, was sent to Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, where it joined General Geary's brigade. Later it joined General Shields' division at Luray, and covered his retreat to Front Royal, after his defeat at Fort Republic.

From there it followed in General Shields' wake to Catletts Station, and then on to Falmouth, Virginia, where it became a part of General Rufus King's division.

The battalion remained at Falmouth and Fredricksburg until the evacuation of the latter city, the last of August.

During the time it was connected with General King's division the battalion was engaged in scouting the country south of Fredricksburg, in the direction of Richmond, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, scouting in the direction of our lines.

In one of these excursions it went as far as Anderson's Turn-out, twenty miles from Richmond, on the Virginia Central Railroad, where it destroyed a considerable amount of rebel stores, and, after dispersing a squadron of rebel cavalry, captured a number of prisoners.

After the evacuation of Fredricksburg, the battalion was ordered to Washington, where, in the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, of the Cavalry Division, under General Alfred Pleasanton.

The brigade comprised the battalion of the Third Indiana, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a part of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and the brigade was commanded by Colonel John F. Farnesworth, of the Eighth Illinois, and the battalion by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob S. Buchanan.

In the movement northward through Maryland, in the campaign of 1862, the battalion was with the extreme advance cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and in a number of brisk skirmishes encountered the enemy's cavalry hovering on the flanks and rear of Lee's army, as he moved northward through Maryland.

After General Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland, his cavalry came down almost to the northern defenses of Washington, and the Federal cavalry had hardly begun its advance northward as the vanguard of the new Army of the Potomac until it encountered the cavalry of the enemy. In all of these cavalry skirmishes the battalion of the Third Indiana was active.

On the 7th of September a squadron of the battalion, with a squadron of the Eighth Illinois, dashed into Poolesville and captured the rebel pickets posted in the town, and on the next day, when the entire brigade moved to the village, the enemy's cavalry was there in force, with the result of a brisk cavalry and artillery engagement, in which the Third Indiana lost one man killed and eleven wounded. The battalion was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, but Major Chapman, with two squadrons of the same, charged and followed the retreating rebel cavalry to Barnesville and Sugar Loaf Mountain, where a stand was made and the fight renewed, lasting into the night. From there the enemy fell back to Fredrick the next day, the 9th, and on the evening of the 12th Farnesworth's brigade entered and took possession of the city, after a brisk skirmish in the streets, and camped there for the night.

On the morning of the 13th Farnesworth's brigade moved out west over the National road, and when three miles out were



THE MIDDLE BRIDGE

fired into by rebel artillery posted in the road ahead of it on the crest of Catoclin Mountain, and here the Third Cavalry was dismounted and moved up the mountain through the thickets lining the road on either side, and by noon made it so warm for the rebel artillery that, with its supporting cavalry, it fled precipitately down the western slope of the mountain, through Middletown and on to Turner's and Crampton's Passes. In this skirmish the Third Cavalry lost one man killed and several wounded. At Middletown Companies E and F, of the Third Indiana, and a squadron of the Eighth Illinois, under Major Medill, of the latter regiment, were sent south towards Crampton's Pass, in pursuit of a rebel wagon train, and at Quebeck Schoolhouse, two miles south of Middletown, when in a narrow defile, were charged by the Cobb Legion of Wade Hampton's division, and a hand-to-hand encounter took place, in which two men of the Third Indiana were killed and a number wounded, while the loss of the Eighth Illinois was about the same. The rebel cavalry fled after making this charge, leaving several of their dead on the field, including Lieutenant Marshall and Sergeant Barksdale, of the Cobb Legion. In his report of his operations in the Maryland Campaign General Pleasanton seems to have forgotten this fight, or else never heard of it.

On the 14th, at the battle of South Mountain, the Third Indiana was in line with General Hooker's First Corps, and supported Battery M, Second United States Artillery, but met with no casualties. On the 15th, after a cavalry fight at Boonsboro, at the western base of South Mountain, the Third Indiana led the cavalry advance on the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg pike, to the west bank of Antietam Creek, where the entire Army of the Potomac halted, and formed for the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th. At noon of the 17th the Third Indiana led the advance of the Second Cavalry Brigade across the Middle Bridge, over Antietam Creek, and, from that time until nightfall, supported Tidhall's and Haines' Batteries, posted on the bluff on the right of the pike and just beyond the creek.

The battle of Antietam is recorded in history as an infantry and artillery battle, but that the cavalry division performed a most important part in this great contest, no one familiar with the facts will seriously doubt. On the west bank of Antietam Creek, where it is crossed by what was and is still known as the Middle Bridge, and the uplands for almost a mile back to Sharpsburg, there was a distance of nearly two miles, from the left of Richardson's Division of Sumner's Corps to the right of Burnside's Ninth Corps, that was held by the enemy's skirmishers, and from the hills east of Sharpsburg, over the heads of the skirmishers, rebel artillery raked this bridge with an enfilading fire. This was the condition at that point in the line of battle when, at noon, the Third Indiana Cavalry, at the head of its brigade, advanced and crossed the bridge under this raking fire, and with the assistance of a portion of Syke's regulars, cleared out the rebel skirmishers in that locality and enabled four batteries of United States Artillery to take position on the bluffs north of the Sharpsburg road. From this position those batteries did terrible execution in the ranks of the enemy's column that was assailing Richardson's Division, and they remained there until nightfall by reason of their cavalry support, and would never have reached that position or remained there but for this support. So confident was General Pleasanton of his ability to more than hold his position, that he asked the assistance of a brigade of Fitz John Porter's Corps to enable him to advance his batteries farther on the bluffs nearer Sharpsburg, but this assistance was denied him, and he was compelled to content himself with what he was able to accomplish in the position he had first chosen. The cavalry was withdrawn at nightfall to the east side of Antietam Creek, and camped in the woods where it had bivouacked for two days before the battle. Here it remained until early on the morning of the 19th, when it again advanced across the Middle Bridge and along the road to and through Sharpsburg, as far as the ford of the Potomac at Shepherdstown. Here it encountered the enemy in force on the south bank of the river, and after drawing his fire, retired behind the

hills out of range. Thus ended the battle of Antietam and the invasion of Maryland in 1862. The part the Third Indiana Cavalry had in the battle, and in the Maryland Campaign of 1862, was really its baptism in the game of war, and the beginning of a splendid career, that only ended at Appomattox in April, 1865. The loss of the battalion was 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

While the army lay on the battlefield of Antietam, in the month of October, the battalion accompanied its brigade in three different reconnaissances across the river, into Virginia, for the purpose of feeling and ascertaining the position of the enemy, and on two of these expeditions met the enemy's cavalry at Halltown and Martinsburg, and also accompanied the cavalry division in its pursuit of Stewart's cavalry, when it crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and raced around the army, by way of Chambersburg, which it sacked, and by reason of the fact that men of the battalion rode the best horses in the army, was the first troop to overtake the enemy at the mouth of the Monocacy, and here, after a brisk skirmish, recaptured a drove of fat Pennsylvania steers the enemy was trying to get into Virginia. Late in October, when the army moved south into Virginia, the battalion was in the advance with its brigade, and encountered the enemy on the 1st of November, at Philamont, on the 2d at Union, on the 3d at Upperville, and on the 4th at Barber's Cross Roads.

The enemy in all these engagements was the rebel cavalry covering the rear of Lee's army, falling back to its position behind the Rappahannock at Fredricksburg, and in all of them there was brisk fighting.

The battalion continued with the advance of the army to Falmouth, and went into camp at Belle Plains. It was in line for such duty as it might be called upon to perform at the battle of Fredricksburg, but performed no active service there. On the 9th of April, 1863, it forded the Rappahannock, near the mouth of Hazel River, on a reconnaissance, drove the enemy's pickets, and later in the day, in a brisk skirmish with the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, twenty men of Companies E and F, with their horses,

were captured. On the 29th of April the battalion, with its brigade, was part of Averill's Division of the Cavalry Corps under General Stoneman that started on a raid to the rear of Lee's army, intending to destroy his communication with his base of supplies. The brigade was detached at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, and there met a brigade of rebel cavalry under General Fitzhugh Lee. Both commands spent the day trying to burn the railroad bridge at that point, and each was kept very busy preventing the other from accomplishing its purpose. There was lively artillery and carbine skirmishing all day, and as a result the bridge was left standing, when on the next day, under orders, the brigade joined Hooker's army, then engaged at Chancellorsville. It fell back with the army, and was not again actively engaged until Lee, after his victory at Chancellorsville, again took up his line of march northward for the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The cavalry corps was then under the command of General Pleasanton, and General Buford was in command of the division to which the battalion was attached. Colonel B. F. Davis, of the Eighth New York Cavalry, an officer of the regular army now commanded the brigade. On the 13th of June the brigade crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, on a reconnaissance to ascertain the position and force of the enemy, supposed to be heading northward. It acquired the information it was seeking. It met a strong force of the enemy which it drove back on a body of infantry, and an all-day battle ensued. Colonel Davis, commanding the brigade, was killed in this engagement, besides a number of other officers and men, and quite a number wounded. The brigade fell back at nightfall with 400 prisoners it had captured, many of them of the First North Carolina Cavalry. On the 21st of June the battalion, with its brigade, participated in a cavalry battle at Upperville, where it met the enemy in close quarters, and aided in driving them back with heavy loss.

On the day following the same commands again clashed at Aldie, where there was another severe cavalry fight.

After the death of Colonel Davis, Colonel Gamble, of the

Eighth Illinois Cavalry, succeeded to the command of the brigade and continued in command until the following winter. Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan had resigned and gone home on the 25th of September, 1862. Colonel Scott Carter, who had not been in command of the battalion since the beginning of the Maryland campaign, resigned in March, 1863, and George H. Chapman, who first came to the battalion as its major, and after Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan's resignation, became lieutenant colonel, became the colonel of the battalion after Colonel Carter's retirement, and was in command at Upperville; and from that on until he assumed command of the brigade to which the battalion was attached.

After the engagement at Aldie the battalion crossed the Potomac with its brigade and marched to Gettysburg, entering that place on the morning of the 30th of June, 1863, encamping a mile out of town on the Chambersburg pike. The next morning the enemy advanced in force, and for two hours, until the arrival of the First Corps, Buford's Division of Cavalry held the enemy in check.

We make no apology for employing the language of General Buford's report of the part taken by the battalion upon this occasion:

"The First Brigade maintained this unequal contest until the leading division of General Reynold's Corps came up to its assistance, and then most reluctantly did it give up the front. A portion of the Third Indiana found horseholders, borrowed muskets and fought with the Wisconsin regiment that came to relieve them." Vol. 27, page 926, Part I, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.

Here Major Lemon and seven men of the battalion were killed, and a large number wounded, among them Lieutenant Martin, commanding Company C. A simple granite shaft marks the spot where the battalion acquitted itself nobly on that day.

When Lee's Army began its retreat from the field of Gettysburg, the battalion moved with the cavalry force in pursuit, en-

gaging the enemy at Williamsport, Boonsboro, Beaver Creek, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Brandy Station, and on the Rappahannock, the last named fight being on the 4th of August.

After this engagement the brigade to which the battalion belonged encamped around Stevensburg, not far from Germania Ford on the Rapidan. The rebel cavalry was south of the Rapidan, picketing from their side the same fords picketed on the north side by the Federal Cavalry. During this time Colonel Chapman assumed command of the brigade, and Major McClure had charge of the battalion, and four companies of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry heretofore attached to it were detached and turned over to the command of Captain Henry L. Reams. On the 21st of September, 1863, Buford's Division made a reconnaissance across the Rapidan and Robertson's river to Madison Court House. There was a hot fight on this expedition near Madison Court House, and the Third Indiana was charged by the First North Carolina Cavalry; but a volley from the Third changed the charge into a retreat. In this charge one man of Company F, of the Third, was killed, and several wounded. The enemy left several of their dead on the field; and the rebel lieutenant who led the charge was captured at the very muzzles of our artillery.

On the 10th of October General Buford crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, driving the enemy before him, and moved up the south bank of the river to Morton's Ford, to communicate with General Newton's First Corps. Here he found that Newton's Corps had fallen back and the enemy entrenched and ready for battle. General Buford received orders to fall back; and here he also first learned that the enemy was again heading for Washington by way of Madison Court House and the right flank of our army. Buford's order to advance had been a mistake; but it left his cavalry in a "hot box," as his retreat was on a parallel with the enemy's advancing column, which was much of the time ahead of our advance. It was a running fight until Fairfax Court



MAJOR CHARLES LEMON, Third Indiana Cavalry
Killed in Action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863

House was reached. Buford's Division followed in the wake of an army train, consisting of 4,000 wagons, and protected it from the enemy's pursuing cavalry and light artillery.

From Fairfax Court House both armies wended their respective ways to Mine Run by way of their old camps north of the Rapidan, lined up for battle, did some skirmishing; and the Army of the Potomac retired to the camps again that it had twice abandoned, the battalion of the Third Cavalry camping near the town of Culpepper.

On the 27th of February the battalion was selected as a part of 4,000 men to go with General Kilpatrick on a raid to Richmond in the belief that he could capture the city and liberate the Union prisoners confined there. In this expedition the battalion was commanded by Major Patten, and the raid was one full of hardships. Major Patten with 500 men, including the battalion of the Third Indiana, within one mile of the city of Richmond, was ordered to dismount his men and storm the enemy's breastworks; but the order was countermanded by General Kilpatrick, who discovered its futility. The battalion returned to its camp near Culpepper on the 15th of March, 1864, where it remained until midnight. May 4, 1864, when, as the advance of the army, it moved down to Germania Ford, crossed the Rapidan, and drove in the pickets of the enemy. Colonel Chapman now commanded the brigade to which the battalion belonged, being the Second Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division under General James H. Wilson.

The brigade, with the Third Cavalry in advance, moved up the plank road to Wilderness Tavern, then to Parker's Store; and on the 5th of May, at Craig's Church met the enemy in a severe engagement; and again on the 8th at Spottsylvania Court House; and from there started with Sheridan on his raid upon Richmond, passing the rear of Lee's Army and cutting his communication with that city.

The battalion formed part of the force engaged at Yellow Tavern on the 11th of May, and at Meadow Bridge on the 12th.

The cavalry column moved from in front of Richmond to Haxall's Landing on the James, and communicated with General Butler's forces in front of Bermuda Hundred. From there the battalion crossed the Pamunky river, and rejoined the army near Chesterfield on the 25th of May. It participated in the engagement of Wilson's Division with the enemy's cavalry at Hanover Court House on the 30th and 31st of May, 1864; and at Salem Church on the 3d of June.

On the night of Sunday, June 12th, the Army of the Potomac left Cold Harbor and began the movement across the Chickahominy and James rivers. The battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry, as the advance of Wilson's Division, being dismounted, forced the passage of the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, driving off the enemy's pickets; and pontoons were speedily placed for the passage of the army.

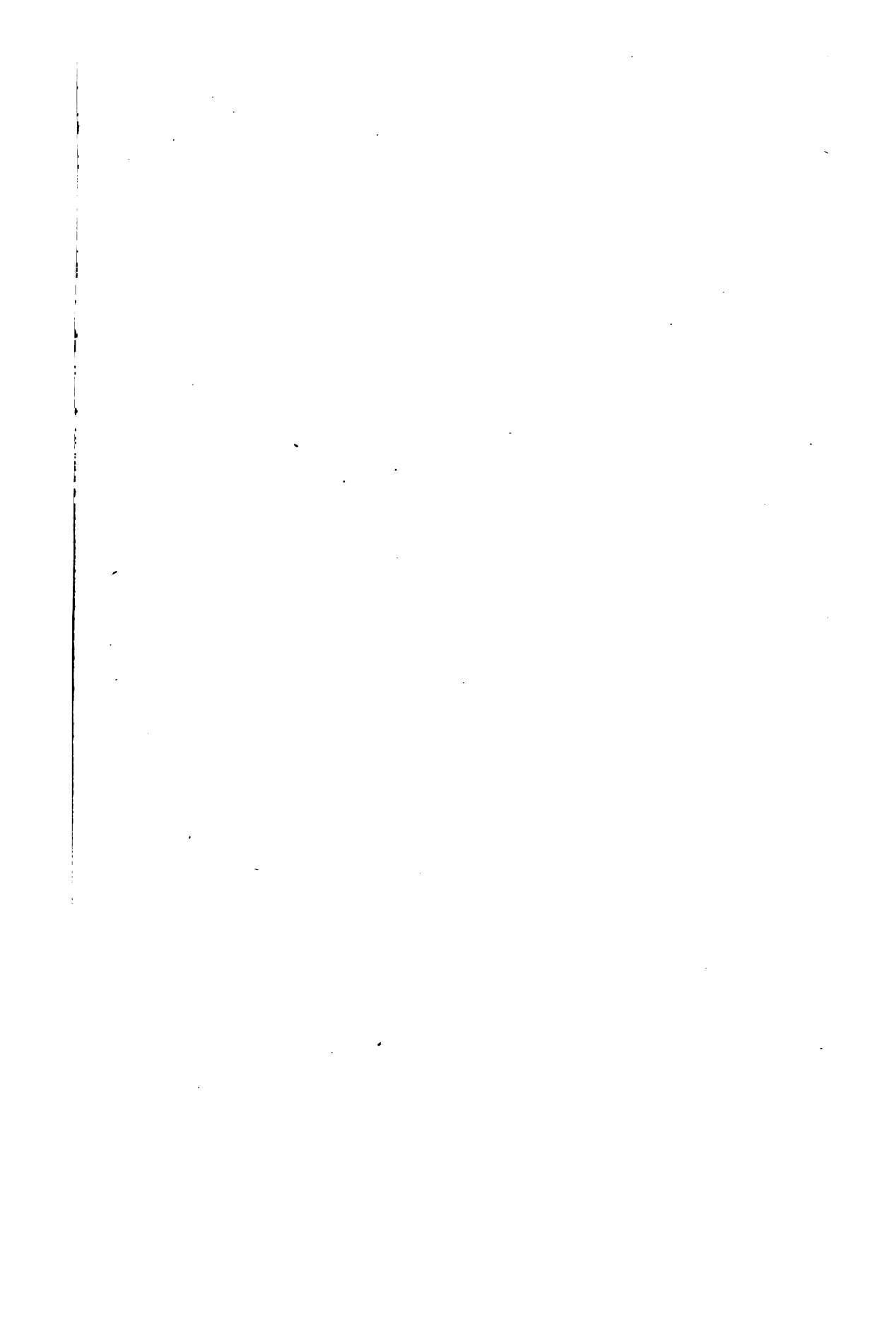
On June 13th, as a part of Wilson's Division, the battalion engaged the enemy at White Oak Swamps and Riddles Shops. In the latter part of June the battalion took part in Wilson's raid on the South Side and Danville railroad, participating in the cavalry engagements at Nottoway Court House, Roanoke Station and Stony Creek. This was the last service of the six companies constituting the battalion, as it had served for three years; and the men who had served their time were sent to their homes. But 189 veterans and recruits were organized into a "residuary battalion," the veterans being designated Company A, reorganized under Captain Charles W. Lee, the last captain of the original Company A; and the recruits as Company B, reorganized under Captain Benjamin Gilbert, who had also been a first lieutenant in the original Company A..

On the 21st of July, 1864, Colonel George H. Chapman was made a brigadier general, and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, under Brigadier General James H. Wilson, of the Cavalry of the Middle Division, commanded by Major General P. H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley.

Captain Lee was made provost marshal on General Wilson's staff; and Captain Gilbert commanded the detachment or residuary battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry.

Under this assignment the battalion served from the 31st of August until the 31st of October, 1864, and participated in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 10th of October, 1864, where it captured two pieces of artillery and four stand of colors. On the 31st of October, 1864, General George A. Custer was assigned to the command of the Third Division, of which General Wilson had been relieved; and Colonel John L. Thompson commanded the Second Brigade during the absence of General Chapman, on account of wounds received at Cedar Creek. He resumed command of his brigade in December; and the residuary battalion of the Third Cavalry enrolled under Chapman as brigade, and Custer as division commander until the close at Appomattox, and wherever Custer and Chapman fought the battalion fought in Sheridans' campaign, beginning in February, 1865. It witnessed the expiring throes of the great rebellion. From the beginning of the Maryland campaign in 1862 until the end in April, 1865, and brigaded with other splendid regiments, it was always at the front; and the more it accomplished the more it was called upon to do.

The battalion participated in more than seventy cavalry battles and skirmishes. The total number of officers and men, including recruits connected with the battalion from beginning to the end, was 605. The number of officers and men killed in action or died of wounds received in action was 41. The number wounded in action was 232. Taken prisoners or missing, 107. Officers discharged on account of disability from disease or wounds, 10. Enlisted men discharged on account of disability from disease or wounds, 168. Thirteen men of the battalion died in southern prisons, and eleven of them at Andersonville. Two men of the battalion were lost on the steamer Sultanna in the Mississippi river, on their way home after being released from prison at Andersonville.









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